The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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[Library stamp: illegible — DUBLIN CASTLE]

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. [illegible]

[illegible] THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING [illegible] GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. [illegible] RACE FOR A WIDOW. [illegible]

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising— [illegible] JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists; Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Ballad Singer; Mr. HARTZ, the Wizard of the World; Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano; Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Danseuse; [illegible] "The Lost Child," [illegible] with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS [illegible]. Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. Promenade free.

MR. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN. This talented and popular Lecturer will deliver TWO LECTURES IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT, 28th and 29th inst., under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society. Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock. Members of the society to wear their badges. Admission by tickets. Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, Messrs. Robertson, Grafton and Sackville-street; Carson, Grafton-street; Rowse & Co., Stephen's-green West; Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Ernest, [illegible]-street; J. Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; at the Depot of the Society, 35, Middle Abbey-street, and at the door. (By order) E. HUNT, Secretary.

READINGS FROM THE POETS. CONCERT-ROOM, ROTUNDO. MADAME LOUISE ERNESTINA announces that she will give the eighth of the series, On NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 28th instant. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will Preside. PROGRAMME. PART I.

Song of the Shirt ... Hood.
[illegible] One ... Hood.
The May Queen ... Tennyson.
School for Scandal ... Sheridan.
[illegible] to Wear ... Butler.
The Charge of the Six Hundred" (by particular request) ... Tennyson.

PART II.

[illegible] to His Native Mountains ... Knowles.
[illegible] and Antony ... Shakspere.
Macbeth (murder scene) ... Shakspere.
Lord Ullin's Daughter ... Campbell.
The Gambler's Wife ... Coates.
The Charge of the Light Brigade ... Sir F. Doyle, Bart.

Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s. To be had of Messrs. Moore and Russell, Westmoreland-street; [illegible]; Cramer and Wood, Sackville-street.

POETIC READINGS. MADAME ERNESTINA is about to Form READING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, At her ROOMS, 4, SANDWITH-STREET. The series will commence on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, and extend over July. TERMS. For the Course. Mondays and Fridays, 3 to 4 p.m., for Ladies (private) £1 1 0; Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 to 8 p.m., for Gentlemen (do) 1 1 0; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 9 p.m. (mixed) 0 15 0. References permitted to eminent Ecclesiastics and Members of the [illegible]. All other necessary information can be obtained from Mr. W. CURRY, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. C. L. O'BRIEN, 5, Lower Abbey-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. GREAT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION on WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1860. Plants and Flowers will be received on TUESDAY, 26th, up to Nine o'clock p.m., and will be staged from Six o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Breakfast to the Gardeners at Ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Judges will examine the specimens from Ten to One o'clock, during which time no other person will be admitted into the Hall. His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present. The Public will be admitted at Two o'clock, at the following charges:— Two Shillings for Adults; Children, Half-price. Or by Family Tickets to admit Four, which must be purchased the day previous, between One and Four o'clock, Six Shillings. In the Evening, at Eight o'clock, when the Hall will be brilliantly lighted with gas, Admission 1s.; Children, 6d. Thursday, 28th, at Twelve o'clock, sale of Plants and Flowers. Military Bands will perform both Day and Evening.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE SUMMER EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD On THURSDAY NEXT, AT SALTHILL. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

GATES open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to holders of Members' Tickets and the Press at half-past ONE o'clock. Tickets 2s. 6d. each; to be had on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-Row, and at Mr. Barnes' Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock; and on the Day of the Exhibition, at the Gates only, Price Two Shillings & Sixpence. Children's Tickets, One Shilling. AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary. Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square. Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS. Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.

CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s.	0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s	0d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s.	6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)		
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s.	0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.		
Without Medication	2s.	6d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s.	6d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.		
Spa-water Bath	3s.	0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Barege and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c. No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager. HUGH GILLIS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 92, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH. (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. [illegible] Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships, Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:— PARANA, for Boston, 10th July. Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £20; 2nd, £16 10s.; 3rd, £15 10s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAVLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ORANGEADE.— Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

MONEY.—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letters only, to "I. M.," Grafton-street.

KANTURK.—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.— Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons. P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN. Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET, (Off Stephen's-green.) Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment. Established since 1853. The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are [illegible] rooms, with a piano, also a smoke room. [illegible] Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. [illegible], Proprietor. N.B.—A Table d'Hote in [illegible] and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

RATHMINES.—TO BE LET, Well-Furnished Sitting-room and Bedroom, [illegible] Lodgings offer many advantages to those seeking a healthful, [illegible] residence, [illegible] and the family [illegible] Address [illegible] Post-office, Rathmines.

Public Notices.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL. [illegible] THE USUAL MEETING FOR UNITED PRAYER Will (the Lord willing) be held On This (TUESDAY) [illegible]. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY. TO BUILDERS. Estimates will be received from competent persons for Building a Station-house and Goods Store at Cootehill, County Cavan, for the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, according to plans, &c., to be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. MURRAY, 48, Lower Gardiner-street. Tenders to be forwarded to the on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of JULY, 1860. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary. 42, Lower Gardiner-street, 21st June, 1860.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW. J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase [illegible] or be settled by any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent, active, business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with. All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS. ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Admission, One Shilling. Family Tickets for Four Persons ... 2s. 6d. Season Tickets ... 2s. 6d. Catalogues Fourpence. (By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

TO PRINTERS.—Proposals will be received for Printing Lists to be in this year prepared under the provisions of the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Act, and for the supply of Paper and other Materials for the same. A Specification of the Printing required, and specimens of the Lists, will be in the Office of the Town Clerk This Day, and up to Friday, the 29th day of June instant, and can be inspected between the hours of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and Four o'clock in the afternoon. Approved Security by Bond, at the expense of the Contractor, required. Proposals to be Sealed, endorsed, "Parliamentary Printing," directed to "Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council," and delivered in the Office of the Town Clerk before Four o'clock upon the 29th instant. (By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk. Dated 23rd day of June, 1860.

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.— To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to G. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. Annual Exhibition of Paintings, &c., Open Daily from 10 to 6 o'clock.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN. TRUSTEES. J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North. J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest." This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object. After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work. The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland. This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by— Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown. Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown. Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown. Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown. Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North. Miss Pollok, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place. Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North. Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road. Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place. Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Lord Primate	25	0	0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.	20	0	0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0	0
Lord Longford	10	0	0
Lord De Vesci	10	0	0
Lord Farnham	10	0	0
Lord Clermont	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0	0
Wm. Crewdson, Esq.	10	0	0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0	0
Countess of Rosse	5	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0	0
John Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	5	0	0
Lady Campbell	2	10	0
Dowager Lady Dunally	2	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	2	0	0
Rev. William Marrable	2	0	0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	1	0	0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0	0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	1	0	0

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND. College Hall, Dublin, June 18, 1860. Doctor ALFRED WILLIAM WHITLEY, L.R.C.S.I., youngest son of the late Rev. JOHN WHITLEY, D.D., Chancellor of Killaloe, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician. WILLIAM EDW. STEELE, M.D., Fellow and Registrar.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. COMMITTEE: Sir CHARLES C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., High Sheriff of the County of Dublin, President. General Harold, Chairman. Captain Knox, Colonel Lloyd, Captain Rathbourne, Captain Armit, C Monck Wilson, Esq, Henry Price, Esq, J P, William Johnston, Esq, Henry M'Entry, Esq, Robert M'Entry, Esq, James R. Miller, Esq, J R Millington, Esq, James H Moore, Esq, Edward M Hodgson, Esq, Wm Richardson, Esq. With power to add to their number. HONORARY SECRETARY: William Richardson, Esq, 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, To whom all communications are to be addressed. TREASURERS: Sir Edward Borough, Bart, Armit, and Co., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street. To whom all remittances are to be forwarded. At a preliminary meeting, held on the 20th of June, 1860, convened by public advertisement— General HAROLD in the Chair, It was unanimously resolved— "That the extension of the Rifle Volunteer movement to Ireland will, in the words of the Act of Union, best tend to strengthen and consolidate the connection between the two countries, and secure the essential interests of Great Britain and Ireland." "That a Committee be formed consisting of the above-named gentlemen, with power to add to their number, who shall endeavour, by all legal and constitutional means, to obtain the consent of Government to the organisation of Volunteer Corps in this country." Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous of furthering the movement will now be pleased to forward their names to the Honorary Secretary to be added to the Committee. Donations and subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN. Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange. Harmoniums from ... £6 6s. Second-hand Pianofortes from ... £5 5s.

PIANOFORTES CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT. Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices. HARPS, by Erard and other Makers. HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards. A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices. RUSSELL'S, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET (Corner of Fleet-street). Instruments Lent on Hire.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms. M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual. PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE [illegible] HARMONIUMS [illegible] Old Instruments taken in exchange. [illegible]-STREET.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Hugh Crawford, and Letitia Dennard, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in Three Lots, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, held in fee-farm, situate in the Barony of Slievardagh, and County of Tipperary, as specified in printed rental and particulars to this notice—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Quantity of Land, Stat. Mea. A. R. P.	Head Rent £ s. d.	Nett Rents Annual Value
1	Part of Ballyvadlea	316 0 0	18 9 2	£219 11s. 10d. present nett rent
2	Part of Killaghy, known as part of the Town of Mullinahone,	6 1 11	0 0 0	£45 6s. 8d. present nett rent
3	Killaghy, Castle Demesne, and House Quarter,	320 2 36	0 0 0	£269 2s. 5d. Estimated an. value.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1860. R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner. ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Lands are within five miles of Callan, eleven of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and thirteen miles of Kilkenny, and are held under an agreement for a Fee-farm grant, at a rent of £18 9s. 2d. Lot 1 will be sold subject to this rent in exoneration of Lots [illegible]. Lot 1 is [illegible] to tenants having all valuable interests, except [illegible] 1s. 11p., of which the purchaser will be entitled to possession on the 1st day of November next, when there will be a considerable rise in the value of this Lot; the lands are of excellent quality, abound with game, and are in a good hunting country. Lot 2—Forming part of the town of Mullinahone, is partly let in lease, and partly to tenants from year to year, at rents (amounting to little more than half the tenement valuation) which are paid with the greatest punctuality. Lot 3—This Lot comprises the Castle and beautiful demesne of Killaghy: the Lands are of good quality, they abound with game, and are in a good hunting country. The Woods are beautiful and extensive; the timber on this lot was valued in 1857-58, at £1,617 11s. 3d. This lot is at present let on a lease which will expire on the 1st November, 1861, when the purchaser will be entitled to actual occupation of it, or to re-let it at probably a greatly increased rent. The estimated annual value of this lot, according to a special valuation ordered by the Court, is £269 2s. 5d. For Rentals and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court. ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 9, Eustace-street, Dublin. WILLIAM WALSH, Solicitor, 23, Lower Mount-street. Messrs. HARDY and TOWNSEND, 33, Dawson-street; and The Rev. WILLIAM ANDREWS, 3, John's-parade, Kilkenny. Robert Holmes, of Mullinahone, will show the Land.

Auctions.

CLONTARF GREEN LANES. A charming Residence for Sale by Auction, in the Green-lanes, Clontarf, with suitable Offices, large Garden, and Thirteen Statute Acres of Land.

In the matter of the Trustees of Kohler. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), that very desirable detached Residence, known as Mount Prospect, Clontarf. The house affords sufficient accommodation for a family of respectability. It contains Three Receptionrooms, Six Family Bedrooms, Three Servants' Apartments, with Water-closet, Kitchen, Dairy, Pantries and Storeroom; Three Coachhouses and Stabling for Six Horses; a Garden of half an acre, fully cropped and stocked—the whole standing on Thirteen Statute Acres of prime Land, nearly seven acres of which are laid down in grass, and constitute the Lawn; the remainder of the land is nicely divided into three paddocks under meadow. This very desirable property commands magnificent views of sea and mountains, and presents a very comfortable and complete residence, possession of which may be had on or after the 5th July next; and the Premises may be viewed (by the kind permission of the present Tenant) from Two to Four each week day. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Trustees, Messrs. Brown and Wilson, 2, College-green; or JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO. Auctioneers.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN TO WIT.—SHERIFF'S SALE. Peter Blackburne v. Emma Stratton. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by virtue of her Majesty's Writ of Fieri Facias, in this Cause to the Sheriff of the County Dublin directed, at the Defendant's Residence in said county, known as No. 15, MESPIL-PARADE, DONNYBROOK, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1860, punctually at the hour of One o'clock, all said Defendant's Goods and Chattels in and upon the said Premises, consisting of an Ass and Cart, several Water Barrels; also about five Acres of prime Meadow, fit to cut; one and a half Acres of Mangels, one and a half Acres of Potatoes, and the Defendant's Interest in said Dwellinghouse and Premises, known as No. 15, Mespil-parade, with the Gate Lodge, Stables, and Lands attached thereto, adjoining the Hat Factory of Messrs. Wright and Stanley, held by Defendant under and by virtue of two several Indentures of Lease, for a period of 86 years, from March, 1858, subject to the rent of £101 10s. and £3 10s. respectively. The House is an excellent one, with every convenience, with a Greenhouse attached. There are also good Out-offices, and the entire standing on about Eight Acres of excellent Land, immediately adjoining the City Boundary. Or a competent portion thereof, to satisfy the claim of said Plaintiff. Dated this 22nd day of June, 1860. Sir CHARLES C. W. DOMVILE, High Sheriff. CHARLES C. FARRELL, Auctioneer, 16, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Education.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—A lady who has had considerable experience wishes to form a class as above, in Blackrock. Parents and former pupils will be happy to bear testimony to the competency of the advertiser to impart a sound English education, French with a good accent, and music; also to the fidelity with which she performs all that she undertakes. Terms for two hours daily, Thirty Shillings per quarter. Instruction may also be had in Latin, Drawing, and Calisthenics at extra hours, and at equally reasonable terms. The class of pupils will be very select, and the number strictly limited to Twelve. Reference permitted to the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Blackrock. Address "L. M.," Messrs. Curry, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES. Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for their several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 36, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE. At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:— Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place. Mr. Thomas R. Disney. The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859. At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH. At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:— Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay. Mr. Y. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer. Mr. Galway obtained 4,433 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,308 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively. At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition. Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea. No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. June 18th, 1860.

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Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do. five years engaged	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c. Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. (Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents), LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows: New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete ... £10. Letter A. " " "New Style," ... No. 1, 12 in. Table ... No. 2, 18 in. Table ... No. 2, 12 in. Table {with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel,} 15. No. 3, 24 in. Table and Iron Stand complete ... 16. In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 130,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of SINGER and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comments from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect. I. M. SINGER AND CO., 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, sole Agent for Ireland.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom, AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET. Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. All kinds of Repairs Executed. AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:— Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Niaidere's Worm Powders, and Barlow's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 27, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH beg to call attention to their List of SHERRIES, under the newly arranged duty. These Wines have all been imported from the first houses, and can be confidently recommended.

Good,	22s., 24s., and 26s. per doz.
Fine,	28s., 30s., and 32s. "
Rich,	34s., 36s., and 38s. "
Prime Old,	— 42s. and 44s. "
Amontillado,	44s. "
East India,	50s. "
Pale Wines, from	26s. to 42s. "

Purchasers of five dozen and upwards allowed 5 per cent. discount for Cash. N.B.—The Dinner Sherry at 22s. per dozen is extraordinary value. CARLISLE BUILDING.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. Manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R.I. WHOLESALE AGENTS: BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, MARY-STREET, Dublin.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years. SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant. No. 7, HENRY-STREET, Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS, T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture. T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin make, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.— WM. BRUNTON and CO. will sell for cash, within their Extensive Warerooms, 43, HENRY-STREET, on every day during the following week, an immense assortment of BEST MADE AND SEASONED FURNITURE. It is now very generally admitted that their goods are better got up and lower in price than at any other house. Parties are invited to judge for themselves. Every article marked in plain figures. N.B.—43, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, OR THOROUGH SERVANT, where the second servant is kept, a respectable, steady, active woman, who understands her business well, pastry made up dishes and soups, &c., can produce most satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress, who resides in town, has no objection to the country.—Address, for "C. M.," at 60 Grafton-street, or 101, Great Britain-street, for the week, will be attended to.

A STEADY, humble, Protestant, middle-aged man, wants a Situation as Butler, or General Indoor Servant, in a small respectable family, would prefer a comfortable place more than high wages; would attend a gentleman or two in College, or take care of a house and office and keep it clean, and will be heard of for a week.—Please address to "H. E.," 60, Grafton-street; or 49, Sackville-street.

A LADY is most anxious to procure a Situation for a steady, active Widow, without incumbrance; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or could take the care and management of young growing up children; can work at the needle, and make up fine things in the neatest manner, and is most obliging and trustworthy, and has lived with very respectable families; can be highly recommended.—Please address to 22, Grafton-street, Dublin.

A GENTLEMAN is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable man, as Butler, where a Footman is kept; understands his business in all its branches; has every and satisfactory discharges; is a Church of England Protestant.—Address "A. B.," 12, Stephen's-green North.

AS COOK OR THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, understands soups, pastrys, and made dishes, no objection to town or country.—Address, "E.L.," 18, Stephen's-green, North, or 12, North Earl-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, a native of the North of Ireland, wishes for a situation as good plain Cook; would take charge of a dairy if required; has no objection to the country; character will be found satisfactory.—Please address "R. W.," 3, Claremount Cottages, Rathgar.

AS Butler, or General Indoor Servant, a steady, active Man, who understands his business perfectly well, the care of plate lamps and furniture; can drive in single harness if required, and understands the care of a carriage; is a Protestant, and was only parted with in consequence of a change in the establishment where he has lived for the last two years; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by the last family he was with in town for the strictest honesty, sobriety, and attention to his business.—Address "A. B.," 15, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street, for the remainder of the week.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON, to attend on an elderly lady as own maid; has lived with a titled lady for the last five years, and can be highly recommended; has attended ladies insane.—Address to "M. B.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, efficient and conscientious, to take charge of a Church Education School.—Apply to the Rev. J. Powell, Lea Vicarage, Ballybrittas, to whom copies of testimonials should be sent.

WANTED, for a Grocery and Italian Warehouse, an Assistant from 16 to 18 years of age; he must have been at business before, and be a Protestant.—Address, "V. W.," Irish Times Office, stating where last employed.

Cards.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 38 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

GRATES, FENDERS, FIREIRONS, &c., &c., In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery. In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 38, William-street, Dublin.

A CARD. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent, 4, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize sound tant with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS! THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 6s. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters. N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general lassitude, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and uniformly successful results, which have been under their care for two or three days, evinced by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour. Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment. Fee—Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose teeth, arising from any causes, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free. Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]. A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]. A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and is almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it is wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c. "Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON W. C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street. (9)

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer. Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat. Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

B. HYAM AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

HYAM'S SUMMER INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES and OVERCOATS in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Summer Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices, 16s 6d., 21s., 26s., 25s., and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, displaying faultless adaptation to early age. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Prices, 10s. 6d., 15s 6d., 21s., and 26s. Light Summer Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new designs. Prices, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, and ETON JACKET SUITS, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen. Prices, 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., and 3gs.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of novel fabric; the very best cutters employed; the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present season and have also, in their own and Messrs. Nicoll's Make, every size and approved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

PATENT NURSING CHAIR. WILLIAM FRY AND CO. BEG to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Dublin for the PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Child nurses and exercises itself at the same time, and which have received extensive support since their first introduction into England.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Lancet, May 29th, 1858. "Altogether a most useful invention. Entirely precludes the possibility of accident."

Medical Circular, 24th November, 1858. "Agreeable to the child, and saving mother and nurse much wearying labour."

Prices from 12s. 6d. to £10 10s. 0d. An Illustrated and Priced Circular forwarded on application. WILLIAM FRY AND CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Sole Agents in Dublin.

"A SOLACE TOR THE CARES OF LIFE." BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather! Can be had at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S (LATE HETHERINGTON'S) Wholesale Pipe Warehouse, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER.—Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.) The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices. 75, GRAFTON STREET. N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. WM. FRY AND CO. Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS BEDSTEADS. The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by them selves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality. WM. FRY AND CO., 31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET. Factory—12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

SELTZER WATER, J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES. S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season. A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES, The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c. A Variety of NEW SHAWLS, Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls. NEW FRENCH SILKS, All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff. NEW DRESS TEXTURES, Mohairs, Grenades, Huze Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c. NEW PRINTED MUSLINS, Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets. New Parasols, Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c. They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting, Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c. Children's Dresses, Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c., All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices. 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, June 26, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Subject—"The Sacrifice of the Mass." President—Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, A.M.

Dr. Challoner, in his "Catholic Christian Instructed," ch. vi., says, that "a sacrifice, properly so called, is an oblation or offering of some sensible thing, made to God by a lawful minister, to acknowledge, by the destruction or other change of the thing offered the sovereign power of God, and to render Him the homage due to His supreme majesty."

If Christ is offered, what is "the destruction or other change" which takes place in Him as "the thing offered?" Do the priests destroy or change Christ?

If the mass-oblation is "accompanied with a real change and destruction of the bread and wine," must not bread and wine be "the thing offered?"

Can the mere offering of bread and wine be a sacrifice proper or propitiatory?

Does a "mystical dying" constitute a proper sacrifice? or is it only a "memorial of a proper sacrifice?"

Dr. Challoner says in explanation—

"I say, he dies mystically, inasmuch as his death is represented in consecrating apart the bread and wine, to denote the shedding of his sacred blood from his body at the time of his death."

Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The EARL OF RODEN. The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET. R. SPARKS Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS, which he will sell at very moderate prices. 25, Suffolk-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE. for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines. This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland. It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed. All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. NEISH, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS, THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto, 18s. set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, rimmed, 8s. 8d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. dozen; engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each, Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Paillasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap. All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second price.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS. The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES. The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton.		
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips,	£7	0	0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape,	7	0	0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure,	7	0	0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime,	6	0	0
Blood Manure,	6	0	0
Crushed Bones,	7	0	0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol),	9	0	0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.

Analyses and testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using these manures, may be had on application at the office, 20, Usher's-quay.

JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.S.L.D., Manager

A reduction to large consumers.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Several influences combined to produce a depressing effect on the London Stock Market to-day; the Russian loan, rumours of extensive armaments on the part of Austria in Italy, and last, but not least, the continued apprehensions of an unproductive harvest at home, caused a decline of fully one-quarter per cent. in both Funds. In this market, the decline was nearly in the same ratio, and the transactions were, as might be expected, on a rather narrow scale.

Banking Securities were very heavy, Nationals closing weakly, at a decline of one-half, and Royals being dealt in at a similar decline. A reduced rate was offered for Hibernians.

Atlantic Steam declined slightly, but nothing in the nature of the recent panics in the security was apparent.

The City of Dublin Shares were all done at par, at which rate they were very firm.

Carysforts closed with buyers at an improved rate. Connorrees fell back slightly, but also closed with firmness. For General Mines the last rate was offered.

The announcement of an approaching dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, in Mining Company of Ireland, caused an advance in the selling price to 14; the previous dividend was at the rate of 3½ per cent., leaving a balance of £2,800, and the fact of there being a surplus nearly to that amount also on the present occasion indicates a wholesome financial position.

Alliance Gas was inquired for at last price, an advance of one-eighth being demanded. For Grand Canal Stock 37 was offered, there being no offer to sell under 40; Patriotic Insurance were done at last price.

Railway Securities were rather heavy; Cork and Passage fell to 11, being three-eighths under last quotation; Wicklows again gave way one-quarter per share, the creation of the Preference Shares being still the cause of depression. The gradual improvement of Great Southern Stock was arrested to-day, but no cause was apparent except the fall in Government Securities, which must necessarily affect the larger Railway and other securities in a sensible degree; Midland Original Shares were dealt in at the previous quotation, from which sellers refused to abate; in the Half Shares there was a decline of one-eighth.

In Preference Shares the transactions were, in Wicklow 6 per Cents., and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents., of the class A, which realised last prices, and were largely dealt in in both cases.

Great Southern Preference Stock was not negociated; but there were sellers at 100¼; for Londonderry and Enniskillen Halves (created in 1849 and 1851) there were buyers at last rate, an advance of one-eighth being required.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

In consequence of the review of Volunteers the Stock Exchange has been closed to-day, and the city has been almost deserted. There were no gold transactions at the Bank today.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Owing to the volunteer review the Stock Exchange was closed. The commercial demand for money to-day was only moderate. Ample preparations having been made yesterday. Great activity is expected to prevail in the money market next week in connection with the termination of the financial quarter

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 25.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	93¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	93¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	93¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅝
New Threes,	93
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 5-16
Account,	93 7-16
New Threes,	93¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Great Northern, 114½ 15; Great Northern A, 114¾ ⅞; Great Western 69½; Grand Trunk, 30-30; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; London and North Western, 101¾ 2 ¼; London and South Western, 94; Leeds Northern, 52¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland, 118-17 ¾; North British, 63 2 ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¼ ⅝; South Eastern, 85 ¾ ½. Consols dull at 93 ⅝ ½. Shares opened at above Friday's closing rates, but are now rather easier, and weak in tone. Great Western flat at 94½. Canadian and French steady.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut. ⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93¼ ¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account, 9th July	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
National Bank	63½
Royal	26
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6 5½
City of Dublin	100
Do. Half Shares	50
Ditto Issue of 1836	80
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	10s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	23s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	11 x d
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford,	5¼
Great Southern and Western	114⅝
Midland Great Western	52¼
Do. Halves	26⅛
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	12⅞ ⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10⅞ ¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	5¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols						93½ 93¼ ⅝
Ditto for Account	93¼ ½	93½	93¼ ⅜	93½		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾ ⅝	92⅞ ¾ 3	92⅞ ¾ ⅞	82⅞ ¾ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞			92⅞	92⅞	
Bank Stock						

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 16 barrels of wheat, 26 barrels of barley, and 316 barrels of oats; white wheat brought 31s a barrel, red wheat 29s 6d, barley from 11s to 19s, and oats from 14s to 17s 2d.

There were 50 tons of hay and 44 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers, sold at from £4 to £5 17s a ton, and dealers from £4 5s to £6; straw, farmers, from £3 10s to £6 10s to £6 2s, dealers from £5 8s to £6, and reed £5 to £5 2s.

The receipts of butter to our weigh-house last week were 12,621 firkins, of which 2,243 were first quality, 5,608 second, 3,834 third, 717 fourth, 135 fifth, and 24 sixth. Prices of firsts and seconds show a decline of from two to three shillings a cwt. as compared with the prices at the close of the previous week. Firsts, which were 108s on Saturday week, opened on Monday at 106s; on Tuesday they dropped to 105s, but on Wednesday went up again to 106s, at which they remained on Thursday; on Friday they advanced to 107s, but closed on Saturday at 106s. Seconds on Monday were 106s, on Tuesday 103s, on Wednesday and Thursday 104s, and on Friday and Saturday 105s. Thirds on Monday were quoted 95s, on Tuesday and Wednesday 96s, on Thursday 95s, and on Friday and Saturday 96s. Fourths, which opened on Monday at 93s, dropped on Tuesday to 92s, and remained so far for the week. In fifths and sixths there was no change from the prices of the receding week, the former being 75s, and the latter 64s.—*Cork Constitution.*

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JUNE 25.—No. 1, 49s to 49s 3d; mixed warrants, 50s 1½d to 51s 2d; No. 3, 49s to 49s 3d. Market steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 25.—Sugar—Little inquiry to-day. Coffee firm. Tea quiet, pending the large sales advertised for to-morrow. Rice quiet. Saltpetre inactive. Tallow steady but inactive. Delivery last week, 1,822 casks spot and all the month, 52s 9d; July alone, 52s 6d to 52s 9d; October to December, 52s 6d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 25TH.—Supplies of Stock moderate. Trade generally flat. Beasts declined 2d, lambs 4d to 6d per 8lbs. Sheep, calves, and pigs about stationary. Quality of stock very middling. Beef 4s 2d to 5s 6d. Mutton, 4s 6d to 5s 6d. Lambs, 5s to 6s 6d. Veal, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Pork, 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Beasts, 3,800. Foreign 440. Sheep and Lambs, 24,600. Foreign, 4,200, Calves, 294. Foreign 209. Pigs, 440.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 25.—Market firm. Weather yesterday fine; to-day wet. Foreign arrivals heavy of wheat. Moderate of barley. Enormous of oats. English wheat—a good supply. Attendance pretty good of wheat buyers, but sales are slow of English and foreign at last Monday's prices. Barley—fair demand at last rates. Oats in condition, sells at fully as much money, but warm are again rather cheaper. Flour—slow sale, without alteration in value.

USBORNE'S REPORT, JUNE 25.—Weather unsettled. Supplies good. Wheat, 1s cheaper to sell English, and 1s for foreign. Flour 1s per sack, and barrel lower. Maize less money taken. Barley steady. Beans and peas unaltered. Oats 1s lower for good, and 2s for out of condition cargoes.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 25.—The supply of beef is much larger, of mutton and lambs smaller than last Monday. Demand good at lower prices for beef and lambs. Sheep fully as dear as last week; beef, 7d. to 8½d; mutton, 7½d to 8½d; lambs, 25s to 35s each. 1,465 cattle, and 11,410 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 25.—Market without change. Sales about 8,000 bales. Imports, 4,826; none previously.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 25.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 1,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 25.—Oats, 16s 9d 16s 10d.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM LONGFORD GAOL.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning last, a prisoner named Pat Quinn, who had been undergoing twelve months' imprisonment for having violently assaulted and injured a man in the town of Ballymahon, made a most successful escape from confinement. It appears that after "the bird had flown" an inquiry was instituted into the most probable means of his escape, when it was ascertained that the prisoner had found and secreted part of an old sickle, in which he ingeniously cut some teeth, and with this instrument he contrived to cut one of the iron bars of the window of his cell. Having thus gained egress, he crossed the wall and made his escape. Mr. Morrow, the governor of the prison, took the most prompt means of securing his re-arrest, and both he and the police force have since laboured incessantly to discover his whereabout. There is a report in town to-day that he has been arrested near Ballymahon, the scene of the assault.—*Communicated.*

The *Trieste Zeitung* learns from Naples, under date of the 13th of June, that the notorious robber Talarico, who was confined in a dungeon at Ischia, has been liberated, and sent in disguise on a secret mission to Sicily. May it not be that the unprincipled Neapolitan Government has given the ruffian a chance of earning the 30,000 ducats which were offered for Garibaldi? Should it come to light that such is really the case, the life of Francis II. of Naples will be what the medical officers in insurance offices call a "bad" one.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Corsican Brothers;" "Rival Pages;" "Race for a Widow;" "Goose with the Golden Eggs."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., June 25.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	
America (New York) (S.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
America (Portland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 56,874 copies, making an average of 9,479 copies daily.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE TAILOR'S ART.

WE do not consider it judicious to inform the public that we possess extraordinary, almost supernatural, powers of cutting. We believe, however, we are conversant with the BEST AND MOST APPROVED METHODS; we are careful in our measurements; WE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DIRECTIONS OF GENTLEMEN ORDERING; and the natural result is, that we produce, without giving our customers a world of annoyance, WELL-FITTING GARMENTS. KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. THOROUGHLY SHRUNK

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

CONSIDERABLE doubt was cast upon the accuracy of the telegram which announced that the Chinese had yielded to the demands of England and France. That telegram was dated April the 10th, while a telegram dated April the 26th stated that the Chinese were energetically preparing for defence. We now learn from Canton, by communications dated May the 6th, that the Chinese had vouchsafed no answer to the second British communication, and were making extensive preparations for resistance. We are in, then, for a Chinese war, and an expenditure of some five or six millions to little profit. The wreck of the Malabar, with Lord Elgin on board, is but of a piece with the misfortune which has attended this miserable war from the beginning.

THE Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill is the only legislative measure of any worth proposed by the present Cabinet during the present session. Their Reform Bill was an utter failure, and ended in ignominous defeat. Their re-construction of the national system of taxation, and their sacrifice of English industry to France, have produced wide-spread distress and dissatisfaction. The mercantile community anxiously desired a law to regulate the relations of debtor and creditor on an equitable system. The bill proposed by the Government, though by no means as perfect, contained some valuable improvements on the law of debtor and creditor. Estates in Bankruptcy could be realised much more rapidly and more cheaply. The tedious and often disappointing process of the Bankruptcy Court would have been avoided, and a penal punishment would have been inflicted only upon the criminal debtor, not upon the man who was honest but unfortunate. Unhappily, the Whigs could not abstain from their traditional passion for creating new places to be filled by political connexions. They determined to create new Commissionerships to preside over the Courts established by the Bill, and to "compensate" judges of long experience, and in the vigour of life, who were not only able but willing to serve the public, bringing with them to the New Courts the experience they had acquired in the old. The Consolidated Fund is the *Refugium peccatorum.* Charges which would meet with violent opposition, if levied locally, are conveniently placed upon the Consolidated Fund, which is a tax levied upon the whole kingdom. Year by year the sums charged upon the Consolidated Fund have increased, and, like the income tax, it has become the greatest possible encouragement to nepotism and extravagance. The Ministry proposed to fix the compensation of those officers whose places they desired to fill upon this general fund of the kingdom. In this they were opposed by Sir H. Willoughby, who moved the omission of the word "compensation" from a clause in the "Bankruptcy Salaries Bill." The effect of this is, that either the old officers would be retained in the New Courts, or the "compensation" should have been procured from some other source than that proposed. The Government resisted Sir H. Willoughby's proposition, and on a division were defeated by a majority of 111 to 98. This defeat afforded no just reason for the abandonment of the Bankruptcy Bill. Sir H. Willoughby's motion simply touched upon the question of "compensation." But, as if the creation of new places with large salaries was the only object of the Bankruptcy Bill, when that scheme was frustrated the Government declared they would abandon the only practical measure they had the wisdom to propose. The Attorney-General, indeed, modestly proposed to give the House an opportunity of revising, "and "possibly reversing," its vote: which was just the same as saying, "If you desire the passing of the "Bankruptcy Bill, you must provide for my friends. "Either change officials whom we wish to pension, to "make vacancies for others, or do not hope for a law "to remedy the hardships of the present law." The House neither revised nor reversed its vote, but Sir G. Grey, acting as mediator, procured the adjournment of the debate, "to give the Attorney-General "an opportunity of considering the course he might "think most expedient to adopt." The defeat of the Government is not nearly so damnatory as their conduct with respect to their own bill.

THERE are some exhibitions which pander to the worst human passions, and degrade the spectators to the level of the brute. Dog-fighting and cock-fighting have this at least to palliate, in some small degree, their cruelty—that combativeness is in the nature of the animals, and that men but turn their natural ferocity to purposes of low amusement. Bull-baiting is prohibited by law, as a downright violation of the decency of civilised society. What can be said of pugilistic encounters? Two men, strangers to each other, are pitted to fight in a narrow space. It is the business of each to cut, wound, maim, and injure the other, without a ground of quarrel between them. They are pitted there that bets may be made, and money may be won by the superiority in endurance or animal force of one over the other. It is a proof of the existence of a bad part in human nature that men—educated men—men, too, who presume to give a tone to manners and society, can countenance such encounters. Wounds far more painful are endured by the soldier, yet no one makes him the subject of popular ovation. Courage, true courage, is seen every day, and is unhonoured by triumph or pecuniary reward. Exhibitions of strength may be witnessed in every circus, yet no one thinks it decent to honour the athlete with more than temporary praise. Money—money to a large amount, and a peculiar but popular sort of triumph, is reserved by a large class for those who brutalise their strength, degrade courage, and sell their powers of endurance.

But if the heat of blood and the frenzy of a contest men may applaud, what is to be said of an exhibition devoid of any reason for momentary excitement? Our streets rang with coarse cries yesterday from crowds assembled to see two men who had bruised and gashed each other, and fought what was a drawn battle at the best. What was there in the appearance of these pugilists to merit admiration? A thousand men of better mould and shape could be seen in our streets on any day. Both presented the appearance of persons it was most desirable to avoid in a gloomy night or on a dark road. One of the exhibitors resembled most a battered bull-dog set upon two legs, with lowering brows and forbidding countenance. These men should be objects of aversion, yet crowds followed them as if they were champions in some noble cause, and had fought for the right.

The exhibition itself was a miserable thing. A few acrobats threw balls into the air and caught them; then the champions' belts were shown, strips of black leather with tinsel plates, such as glorify the coffins of the poor, and then, worst of all, the bipeds who had fought till even their backers would not suffer them to fight longer, came before the mob. For the credit of Dublin, we are happy to say that few respectable persons were present, and these slunk away from recognition, thoroughly ashamed of the morbid curiosity which led them to such a scene. The mass of spectators was formed of the very dregs of society, who certainly will not be improved by witnessing a sort of public testimonial conferred upon pugilists. The effects have worked already. There is an outlandish vocabulary invented, and our porters and servants are drilled in the slang dictionary of the ring. Last night there were drunken men parrying and buffetting the air, led home to practise upon their wives the lesson they had received, while our streets rang with execrations upon Sayers, who, as an Englishman, was an object of dislike to the *canaille* which claims Heenan and MacMahon as their own. The disgraceful riot which ensued last night was a practical illustration of the mischief caused by such exhibitions. They appeal only to the brutalised portion of humanify, and the toleration of them betokens a low state of intellect and education. There must be something wrong when even the meanest class can shout for men who make money by exhibiting the art of mutilating each other, for those who are of a higher station, and whose duty it is to be an example to others. Curiosity is no excuse.

The *Times* on the Volunteer Review held in Hyde Park on Saturday last:—

Saturday was one of those surprises for which no one can be prepared without a careful consideration of the character and the history of this country. Hyde Park saw an army such as it had not seen for half a century; an army such as any General would be only too glad to find in his hands at the hour of need, ready for action—we might say even anxious for it—which has sprung into existence from the mercantile, professional, and other civil classes, within the brief space of a twelve-month. In number upwards of 20,000; in stature and strength, in bearing, in step, in order, and all that is supposed to be difficult of acquisition, even in the case of the youngest recruits, there was little a General might desire had he to encounter an army of veterans. Could Queen Victoria have stamped on the earth with the significance of the old boast, she could not have raised legions more prepared for the work, or more terrible to a foe. Our readers are aware that, except in the case of the Volunteers in 1803, there never was such an army assembled in this country for several centuries. That former movement is not to be disparaged, for it saved the country; but the Volunteers of 1860 are a very different set of men from the Volunteers of 1803. The soldiers, for soldiers they are, we now possess are picked men in every sense of the word. They are men who spend their own money, and still more precious time. They come forward with a free heart, with no inducement but love of their country, and their own sense that the lot has fallen upon them, and that they are called upon to be its defenders. As a rule, they are a finer body of men than our Infantry of the Line. Their drilling has been done so quietly in out-of-the-way places, and often under cover, that no one could anticipate such perfection in so short a time, unless he happened to be himself in the Victoria Rifles, or some other crack corps. Of course, there were differences, which in this place it would be invidious to name, but the best corps on the ground only showed what the others might be in a few weeks if they gave sufficient time to it. Fortunately, most fortunately, this noble body of men and this high personal discipline were not marred in the management of Saturday, which had been left, we believe entirely, to General M'Murdo, Inspector of Volunteers. The troops kept the best time. The companies followed at equal distances with the even flow of a continuous stream. Had the operation been rehearsed several times over, instead of the fifty corps having never seen one another till that hour, it could not have been better executed. It must have been a matter of amazement to the spectators, as they recognised their friends in the successive corps, to reflect that out of such peaceable materials so terrible a force had been composed. No doubt, these twenty thousand men look very like other people at home; but on Saturday they made an army that any Emperor might regard with confidence or alarm.

If people will be so good as to remember the language that has been used in Parliament and elsewhere about volunteering and the rifle fever, about fancy uniforms and sharpshooting, and other un-English tastes, they must admit that this has been a discovery and the demonstration of a new truth. We who are thirty millions—not so contemptible a population compared even with the largest empires of the civilised world have been called an unmilitary race; and on *terra firma*, it has been said, we must acknowledge even our next neighbour to have much the better of us. Saturday gives the lie to this old vulgar error. Give us time—and it is impossible to wage war without giving time—and we shall prove that we only want training to be as good soldiers as any other people. We do not know ourselves what there is in us, or the boundless versatility of our race. Everything great in the country has come out unexpectedly. We were the last nation of Europe to have colonies or foreign dependencies. Three hundred years ago Spain and Portugal had immense foreign possessions and trade; we had none. Since that we have founded and thrown off the United States, and we still possess India, British America, Australia, and other populous colonies or immense territories. Till about two hundred years ago we had hardly a navy. A hundred and fifty years ago, while France had splendid canals, and the low countries a complete system of inland navigation, there was hardly a canal in this country. About the same date our roads were probably as bad as the worst in Europe. Our school of landscape painting, now the first in the world, reckons scarce a century. In mathematics and physical science we were behind all nations till Sir Isaac Newton and his contemporaries. We most of us remember when there was not a mile of railway, and many when there was not a steamship, in these islands. We might add various manufactures that have been imported or invented at no great distance of time, and have attained a gigantic scale. On these examples, and with the encouragement of Saturday, we venture to assert that it is in our power to become a great military nation, and that we shall become one. France competes with our navy, and we shall compete with her army. Our Volunteers will be much better soldiers than any she can rely on from the spontaneous zeal of her people, and the day will come when every man capable of carrying a musket will be enrolled as a Volunteer.

The thoughts of many a spectator on Saturday were carried back to the days of his youth, when he saw a similar scene on the same ground, under somewhat different circumstances. An invasion was then actually threatened and prepared. We were not successful abroad, and we hastily enlisted the whole defensive strength of the country, and made a great show both in London and the provinces. Every country town had its Volunteers, who were paraded in the market-place, and burnt plenty of powder on the 4th of June and other grand occasions. That had the desired effect of demonstrating our strength to ourselves and to our neighbours. What strange recollections must have presented themselves to those who had witnessed the review of 1803, and what a waste of years must have vanished as they gazed! There was a Prince of Wales then, as now; though his Royal Highness needs not our assurances that he made a better figure than his august predecessor of the Georgian age. There was one present on this occasion, splendid in the uniform of the Life Guards, whose life spans the long war and the long peace. Lord Combermere was present at the outbreak of the war in 1793. Another, familiar to all Londoners, marched past as a private Volunteer on Saturday, who had done the same before George III. in 1803. But we doubt whether an experienced foreign critic, who expressed unbounded admiration on Saturday, and said he would never desire to command a finer *corps d'armée* than he then saw pass before him, would have said the same on the former occasion. The Volunteers of the last age had no such weapon as our rifle, nor had they the opportunities of practice which the better class of men reviewed on Saturday will probably enjoy. Every one of these, it must be considered, is a volunteer in every sense of the word, in circumstances to avail himself of all the training that is offered. In every one of them, too, we see the leader and earnest of a dozen other men as good as himself, who would tender their services on any emergency sufficient to justify in their eyes the temporary usurpation of military functions.

For picturesque beauty the scene could hardly be mended. There was, indeed, an utter want of that campagne surface, or that amphitheatre, which has usually been selected for reviews. London has no Campus Martius or Champ de Mars. The surface at Hyde Park is, in fact, an elevated plateau, sinking at the extremities into low wood and water. The spectators being arranged along one side of this plateau and the troops on the other, the latter showed only their front rank, the rest of the mass receding down the slope. Accordingly, the great force in the field was only perceptible when, as it were, it melted into motion, and flowed round the field past the spectators and the Royal stand. All the adjuncts of the scene were as picturesque as could be desired. The troops of the line who kept the ground afforded a pleasing contrast to the uniformly dark or neutral tints of the Volunteers. The trees were crowded with spectators, and we fear that many will never recover the ruthless damage done to their branches through the aspiring tendencies of the populace. The most striking moment was when the Volunteers, having formed again in their original position, first saluted the Queen, and then raised a cheer which, if it did not rend the sky, certainly returned some of its thunders. The cheers were responded to from every side and corner of the Park, and we feel sure there was not a man between the Kensington and the Bayswater roads who did not feel within himself the making of a soldier. Whatever the worth of such emotions, of the demonstration itself there can be no doubt, for it proves England to be at heart a military nation.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen went on Saturday afternoon to review the Volunteer Rifle Corps in Hyde-park. The Queen left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before four o'clock. Officer of Quartermaster-General's Department; Detachment of Life Guards; Queen's Aides-de-Camp; Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-Generals; Equerries to the Queen not with carriages; The Adjutant-General, Military Secretary, and Quartermaster-General; A carriage and four conveying the Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur; the Prince Consort and the Count of Flanders rode on horseback on one side of her Majesty's carriage, and the Prince of Wales, and Prince Jules of Holstein rode on horseback on the other. Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick-in-Waiting. The Master of the Horse and the Clerk Marshal. A carriage and four conveying the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold. Major-General Seymour and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince, rode on either side of the carriage. A carriage and four conveying the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Princess Louise, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War. Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, attended on horseback. A carriage and four conveying the Duchess of Atholl, Lady in Waiting, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Geraldine Somerset, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Under Secretary of State for War. Lord Charles FitzRoy, Equerry to the Queen, and Major Du Plat, Equerry to the Prince Consort, attended on horseback. Lords-Lieutenant of Counties on horseback. Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Majors Burnell and Elphinstone. Foreign Staff. Assistant Adjutant-General. Detachment of Cavalry. The King of the Belgians appeared in the uniform of a British Field-Marshal; the Prince Consort also wore a Field-Marshal's uniform. The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace at a quarter past six o'clock. The Prince of Wales visited Prince Victor of Hohenlohe and the Princess of Holstein-Glucksbourg at their respective residences on Saturday morning. The Prince Consort presided in the evening at a dinner at the Trinity-house, of which corporation his Royal Highness is Master. The Prince was attended by Earl Spencer, Lord George Lennox, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Major-General Wylde, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening. In attendance were the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Viscount Torrington, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Burnell.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Helena and Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Henry Drury, chaplain to the House of Commons, preached the sermon.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg, at Claridge's Hotel, in the afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, Mrs. Baker, family, and suite, Cambridge, and William Style, Esq., family, and suite, have arrived at Hamilton-terrace, Bundoran.

Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., has left Lough M'Rory Lodge on Saturday, for Ballygawley House.

The Very Rev. Dean Disney has returned to the Deanery, Armagh, from Dublin.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Morrison's Hotel:—Colonel Vandermeulen, Captain Buchannan, Scots Greys; Captain De Lassalle, Mrs. Williams and suite; Captain Thompson, Captain Preston, Messrs. Bentinck, E. Taylor, and Paulett. Departures—The Earl of Castlestuart, Hon. Colonel Cathcart, 96th Regiment; Lady Carmichael, family, and suite; J. W. Maxwell, Esq., W. Maxwell Percival, Esq., and Miss C. Percival, Mrs. Harvey, Captain Stucley, Captain Tillman; Messrs. Gerrard, O'Brien, P. O'Kelly, Bayley, Mills, and J. Prendergast.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Royal Albert Hotel, Lower Dominick-street:—Mrs Orr, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor and suite, B M'Manus, Esq; Rev Messrs Birmingham, M'Kenna, Carolin, M'Mahon, La Piere, Cottingham, &c; Messrs Connee, Evers, Kelly, &c. Departures:—J Thompson, Esq, D L; Mr and Mrs O'Reilly, Miss O'Reilly, and Miss Jerningham; Mr and Mrs Battersby, family, and suite, and F Battersby, Esq; Mr and Mrs Gibson, Mr and Mrs Coates, Rev Mr Cowen, Mrs Cowen, and family; Mrs Cottingham and Mrs Beamish; Miss Thompson, Mrs Byrne, Captains Kirwan, Walshe, and Peyton; Messrs A and C Peyton, A Fitzmorris, M Warren.

THE ARMY.

A party of non-commissioned officers and men of the 96th, under the command of an officer, marched from Ship-street Barracks, at 3 P.M. yesterday to Naas, for the purpose of providing accommodation for the regiment, which had been under orders to proceed this morning to the Curragh, but an order subsequently was received, postponing their departure until further orders.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., the Adjutant-General, and attended by a numerous Staff, left London on Monday morning for the camp at Aldershott, in order to receive her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and illustrious party on the Queen's arrival at the camp from Buckingham Palace.

The detachment of the 78th Highlanders which was sent from Edinburgh to Hamilton, on account of the riots caused by some of the West York Rifles, returned on Saturday.

THE NAVY.

The Channel squadron, after an anchorage of 15 days in St. Margaret's Hope, Firth of Forth, left its moorings on Saturday afternoon, and under canvass, with auxiliary steam power, proceeded down the Firth and stood out to sea. On passing Inchkeith, and getting into the outer bay of the Firth, the fleet formed in two lines, and stood out south-west in the direction of St. Abb's Head; the Royal Albert, the Donegal, the Aboukir, the Conqueror, and the Centurion, with the Greyhound forming the south line, and the Edgar, the Trafalgar, the Algiers, the Mars, the Diadem, and the Mersey, the north line. A number of steamers convoyed the fleet down the Firth. The public enthusiasm excited by the visit of the Channel squadron in the Forth can scarcely fail to give a stimulus to the service in the south-east of Scotland, where for many years a fleet of warships had not been seen; and great disappointment is felt that the fleet has not been able to make the tour of the north of Scotland and Ireland, as was anticipated. It was expected that the squadron would reach Yarmouth-roads on Monday afternoon.

THANKS.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham to the Rev. James Hunter, Monaghan, who preached last Sunday for the Parochial National School, and to the parishioners who gave £27 2s., including £5 from the Lord Justice of Appeal; £1 each from Mr. Clay, Mrs. Daniell, and Captain Hinds; and 5s. each from Mrs. Harte, Mrs. and Miss Studdert. They ask the aid of other owners and residents, to ensure first-class schools for the poor.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.—From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham, to Mrs. Armstrong, of Meeliffe, Thurles, for half-note £1; to the Rev. B. W. Adams, Rector of Coghlan, Malahide, for £1; to "Uncle Tom," for half note, £1; to "Kappa," for 10s.; to Anonymous, for 3s. (stamps), and to J. C., for 2s. 6d. (stamps), to relieve the Erris famine described by Lieutenant Edwardes in his letter to the Rev. L. Dowdall.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between 11 and 12 yesterday, a woman, named Bridget Kavanagh, of No. 3, Taylor's-court, off Townsend-street, became suddenly ill in the street. She was at once conveyed to her residence, where she died at one o'clock. Dr. Kavanagh, of Great Brunswick-street, was sent for, but life was extinct before he arrived. Deceased had been in a very delicate state of health, and it is supposed that fright, consequent on the conviction of her husband at Green-street Commission Court, for the late riot and assault at Taylor's-court, was the cause of her sudden death. An inquest will be held on the body this day (Tuesday).

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—From the latest inquiry we regret to learn that but little improvement has taken place in the condition of the unfortunate lady who so unhappily was a victim to the late attack to assassinate.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—FALKIRK, JUNE 22.—On Friday the wife of a mason, residing at Laurieston, near this, attempted to take her own and two children's lives by drowning. It appears that she had gone to the canal side, and having leaped in with both children in her grasp, might have succeeded in her rash attempt, had reason been holding a sufficient sway to remove her out of the reach of succour, which the boy's cries had promptly brought. As it was, we regret to learn, however, that she succeeded in drowning one of the children.

SUPPOSED CASE OF DROWNING.—A young lad, named Matthew Leonard, an apprentice of Mr. MacDonnell, printer, of Anglesea-street, was thrown into the water while boating on the River Liffey, opposite the strawberry-beds, on Sunday evening last. It appeared he went on board a boat for the purpose of crossing to the opposite side of the river, accompanied by some other lads and two soldiers, the latter of whom were in a state of intoxication. When in the centre of the river, the soldiers commenced to rock the boat, the result of which was that she upset, and the persons on board were thrown into the water. All escaped save Matthew Leonard, who is missing, and it is feared he has been drowned.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 25.—The Grand Duke of Baden arrived here yesterday evening, and left again for London at seven o'clock this morning.

MAIL NEWS.

A bill has been laid before the French Legislative Body authorising the Landed Credit Establishment to issue obligations to the extent of 100 million francs, instead of 60 million. A French Government loan of 20 million pounds sterling is to be raised, but the period of its issue is to be postponed to a later period than was originally intended.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, 25TH JUNE.—The Marquis Villamarina and his son have arrived here from Naples. The discussion on the new loan will take place in the Sardinian Chambers on Wednesday next. The departure of the soldiers of the Brigade of Savoy still continues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The delivery of the *Times* in Paris yesterday was kept back several hours in consequence of its containing a political letter from Baden by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

The *Globe* states the exact number of Volunteers under arms, on Saturday, was, according to the official returns, 18,450; of which number the metropolitan corps supplied 13,220.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

VIENNA, MONDAY.—According to reliable intelligence received from Naples, the King is not dangerously ill, but merely indisposed.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

GENERAL ORDER.—HORSE GUARDS, JUNE 25.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has received the commands of the Queen to convey to the several Volunteer Corps reviewed by her Majesty on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the very great satisfaction with which she observed the rapid progress they had made in military discipline, and the degree of perfection at which they have arrived. The steadiness and precision with which they performed movements leave little doubt in her Majesty's mind, that if they continue to be actuated by the same zeal they have hitherto evinced, a moderate degree of drill, interfering as little as possible with their usual avocations, will render them a most valuable auxiliary to her regular forces for the defence of the country. Much as her Majesty's admiration was excited by the soldierlike bearing of the various corps passed in review, a still deeper impression has been made on her mind by the proof which the Volunteer movement throughout the country affords of their devotion and loyalty to the throne, and their anxiety to second her endeavour to secure the peace, and thereby the prosperity, of the kingdom. The General Commanding-in-Chief is further desired by her Majesty to mark especially her sense of the zeal displayed by the officers of Volunteers commanding brigades of corps, and to notice particularly those battalions and companies who, without regard to loss of personal convenience and expense, came from distant countries to join in the display of loyalty and patriotism which will render the 23rd of June, 1860, memorable in the annals of our times.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having thus given expression to her Majesty's sentiments regarding the Volunteer forces, commendation on the part of his Royal Highness would be superfluous; but he desires to offer his thanks for the support and co-operation he has received on this occasion from the officers of the regular army employed during the day, and more particularly to refer to the excellent arrangements made by the Inspector of Volunteers and his assistants, which were so well seconded by the intelligence and orderly conduct of the various corps present.—By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-Gen.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MONDAY.—The *Austrian Gazette* is informed that Signor Petrulla's programme of reforms includes a general amnesty, a popular Cabinet, a constitutional form of Government, and a free press. The *Wanderer* announces that Perambello and Mandonga have been released from prison.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY NIGHT.—The Marco Polo, arrived off this port, landed mails and eight passengers. She passed the Great Eastern on the 20th, in lat. 47 deg. 48 min. north, long 22 deg. 50 min. west; steaming very fast.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a British Consul at Mozambique, with a view of promoting the interests of commerce, and assisting the efforts made by the English and Portuguese Governments for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord WODEHOUSE, while recognising the importance of the subject, stated the Government felt obliged to oppose the motion, as the only sure means to put down the slave trade in Africa was to accustom the natives to legitimate commerce, a result which an expedition like that of Dr. Livingstone, for which an increased estimate had been this year proposed, was most likely to promote. The true evil, however, lay on the other side of the Atlantic, and, if to be met at all by diplomatic action, must be encountered in Cuba, as in Spain, of which that island was a dependency.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the motion, as did the Bishop of OXFORD.

The Duke of SOMERSET opposed it.

Earl GRANVILLE believed that the suggested appointment would have no effect towards suppressing the slave trade, and suggested the withdrawal of the motion.

Lord STRATHEDEN persisted, and their Lordships divided:—Contents, 11; non-contents 6; majority for motion, 5.

The House adjourned at 7-45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked the Irish Secretary whether there were any truth in the report that a body of Orangemen, at least 1,000 in number, had marched in procession into the town of Cookstown, county Tyrone, on the evening of the 15th inst., accompanied by drums and trumpets, playing party tunes, and remained in the streets of the town from 8 to 11 o'clock, parading before the houses of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, and indulging in various insulting manifestations calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Also he inquired whether any steps were being taken by the authorities to preserve the public peace and maintain the law.

Mr. CARDWELL said that information on the subject had been received, though not directly from Cookstown, stating the circumstances alluded to. He had communicated with the local magistrates, and was happy to state that peace was now restored.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY SALARIES BILL.

Mr. CLIVE having brought up the report from the committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Salaries Bill,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained of the enormous amount of expenses that were now chargeable on the Consolidated Fund, which meant the taxpayers of the country. He moved, as an amendment, that the word "compensation" should be struck out of the bill.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked whether the Commissionership of Insolvency, vacant by the death of Mr. Serjeant Murphy, was to be filled up.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said temporary provision was made for the business of the Insolvent Court, but the vacancy would not be filled up permanently, until it was seen what would be done with the Bankruptcy Bill. Respecting the proposed compensations, he observed that they constituted a penalty on the country for former errors in legislation.

Mr. BARROW and Mr. HADFIELD protested against the allowance of compensation.

On a division, Sir H. Willoughby's amendment was carried by a majority of 111 to 98.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that after this discussion it would be his duty to postpone proceedings with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, which stood next upon the orders of the day.

Mr. MALINS thought there was nothing to be done but to withdraw the bill altogether, its value being entirely destroyed.

Mr. BRIGHT hoped the Government would proceed with the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. BOUVERIE and Mr. MOWBRAY,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that if the resolution refusing compensation was persisted in, he should be obliged to recast his bill altogether, and seriously impair its efficiency. He purposed, therefore, to give the House an opportunity of revising and possibly reversing its recent vote.

After some further discussion,

Sir G. GREY suggested that the discussion should be postponed, in order to give the Attorney-General an opportunity of considering the course it might be most expedient to adopt.

This proposition was adopted after a few words from Sir H. CAIRNS, and the debate was adjourned.

ANSTRUTHER HARBOUR BILL.

The Anstruther Union Harbour Bill was considered as amended in committee, and ordered to stand for third reading.

TITHE COMMUTATION BILL.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time, and passed.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, &C., BILLS.

The Spirit Bill went through committee. The Refreshment House and Wine Licences Bill was read a second time.

ADJOURNED DEBATE—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was resumed by Mr. G. C. BENTINCK, who briefly opposed the measure.

After some remarks in support of the measure from Mr. HAWES,

Mr. MALINS argued against the bill, which he considered equivalent to an act of confiscation. It would transfer the property of deans and chapters to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a proceeding bad in itself, and attended by serious injustice to the lessees of capitular estates. He proposed that the property should be still vested in the dean and chapter, who, after deducting a sufficient income for themselves, should hand over the surplus revenue to the com[illegible] was originally framed.

Lord J. RUSSELL explain[illegible] the Ecclesiastical Commis[illegible] and the purpose it was designed to carry out. These, he contended, were consistently maintained and promoted by the present bill, which extended to capitular property, a system already applied to Episcopal estates.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT objected to any increase of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners over church property, believing, however, that the objection would be better urged in committee. He recommended the opponents of the bill not to divide the House until it came to that stage.

This suggestion being agreed to, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

MINES INSPECTION BILL.

The consideration in committee of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill was resumed, and the remaining clauses passed, after a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion.

On resuming, the other business on the paper was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2-15 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST—Arrived—Catherina, Leghorn; St. Barbe, from Bourdeaux; Providence, Bayonne; Grevasie Kaath, Rostock; Adonis (s.s.), London; Carrywell, of Belfast, Capt. Hamilton, coal laden, Maryport, bound here, sprung a leak off Port Muck, and sunk in 16 fathoms of water. Crew saved.

WIND AND WEATHER.

ENGLISH.—Dover, W. thick; Deal, S.W. moderate; Chatham, S.W. fresh with rain; Gravesend, S. rain; Liverpool, S.S.E. wet; Goole, S. rain; Hull, W. rain; Sunderland, N. dull; Newcastle, S.W. dull.

SCOTCH.—Ayr, S.S.E. wet; Glasgow, S.E. wet; Greenock, S.E. wet; Port Glasgow, E. rain; Troon, E. rain.

IRISH.—Belfast, W.S.W. fine; Derry, N.N.E. fine; Newry, W. rain; Cork, N.W. dull; Queenstown, N.W. cloudy; Waterford, N.W. dull; Limerick, S.W. dull.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY, JUNE 25.—Baring, Brothers, have to-day announced a new Russian Loan of £8,000,000 sterling, in a 4½ per cent. stock, at 92. 10 per cent. must be paid up two days after allotment, and 15 per cent. on July 10th, and the remainder by five monthly instalments, the last in December being 22 per cent. No application for this loan will be received after 2 P.M. on Saturday next. The loan has been received with considerable indifference in the Stock Exchange. The effect produced by the announcement has been a fresh decline of ¼ per cent. in the Funds. In the other markets of the Stock Exchange a little flatness prevails, owing chiefly to the absence of business. The Southampton has arrived from Melbourne, with £77,000 in gold.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-15 P.M.—Bourse has been dull and heavy. The final quotation of Rentes was 68f. 45c. being 20 centimes lower than on Saturday.

MANCHESTER BETTING—JUNE 25.

Northumberland Plate—3 to 1 agst Butterfly (offered) 7 to 4 (taken); 4 to 1 agst Edmund Kean (offered), 5 to 1 (taken); 5 to 1 agst First Lord (offered), 6 to 1 (taken freely); 10 to 1 agst Bivouac (taken); 12 to 1 agst Heretica (taken); 16 to 1 agst Apollyon (taken); 20 to 1 agst Captain Wedderburne (taken); 20 to 1 agst Ben Webster (offered); 20 to 1 agst Underhand (offered), 25 to 1 (taken).

Goodwood Stakes—8 to 1 on the Field (offered); 100 to 4 agst Avalanche (taken)

TATTERSALLS—JUNE 25.

Northumberland Plate—3 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken); 4 to 1 agst Edmund Kean (taken); 6 to 1 agst First Lord (taken); 8 to 1 agst Bivouac.

Goodwood Stakes—6 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); 8 to 1 agst Rattlebone (offered); 20 to 1 agst Edmund Kean (taken).

Saint Ledger—9 to 4 agst Thormanby (offered); 8 to 1 agst Dundee (taken); 25 to 1 agst Cynic (taken).

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 25.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ 5; Amberg, 6¾ ¼; London and North Western, 101¾ ½; Caledonians, 92¼ ¾; London and South Western, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54¾ 5¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Midland, 117¾ 18; Great Northern, 114½ 15; North British, 63½; Great Northern A, 114½ 15; South Eastern, 85¼ 4; Great Western, 69½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¾; Grat Western of Canada, 11¼ ¾; York and North Midland 81¼ ¾; Grand Trunks, 7¾ ¼; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Consols steady at 93¼ ¾; Shares continue extremely inactive, and close rather weak at above rates; Canadian flat; French come a shade flatter from Paris.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A general meeting of the above society was held last evening, at their house, Dawson-street—

Rev. Dr. TODD, F.T.C.D., in the chair.

The President said he had to announce that there was to be on that occasion an election for member of the council, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Halliday. It was not his custom to make any observations on occasions of this kind, but he felt it his duty to state to the academy the facts of the case, because he had reason to think there had been some misapprehension on the subject. The gentleman recommended to them by the council was mentioned particularly in the report of the council received by them at the last general meeting of the academy, on the 16th May, as having conferred special benefits on the academy, and the reward he had received was, that his name was struck off the council. That was done, he was aware, by a majority of one only, and no doubt there was some great mistake on the mind of the council at the time. For that reason he wished to bring the question before them, and to state that the reason why the council had recommended him to them was the fact of their sense of the injustice done him on that occasion. He had for himself no hesitation in saying, that from his long experience and official connection with the academy, he did not know that they had a more useful member than he was. It was not his (the President's) intention to detain them with more than another observation. He did not think that the constitutional mode of proceeding in cases of this kind was to have newspaper letters printed against a particular individual. If any objection existed against him, let the gentleman, should he be a member of the academy, get up there and state his objection, and they would be delighted to hear him. He was sure every member would be delighted to give what he said every consideration. He did not think it was very creditable to the academician to put such a matter in the newspaper, for such a cause gave the public a wrong idea of them. They thereby lost the respect of the public, and could not continue to retain it. If such things went on, he felt himself, as President of the academy, and as one entrusted with their highest interests, that he could not be silent on that occasion, and refrain from expressing his disapprobation of such a course. Let the gentleman who put the letter in the newspaper state his objection, and then they would be able to deal with him. Acting as he had done was, in fact, like one stabbing a man in the dark. (Hear.)

Dr. Aquila Smith quite concurred with the observations of the President. He believed the academy were much indebted to him for bringing this matter before them. He had observed the matter himself that morning, and believed it was most injurious to bring the private affairs of the academy before the public.

Dr. Waller also concurred with the President in relation to the impropriety of bringing the affairs of the academy before the public in newspapers. He also thought the academy should record their sentiments upon this matter, and he would therefore propose that the letters which appeared in the *Saunders* of that morning, respecting the election of a member of the Committee of Antiquities, was a breach of privilege, and a very reprehensible act on the writer's part. As this was not the first time that a thing of the kind had occurred, he thought that such a course should be pursued. After a pause of a few moments, Dr. Waller said that perhaps he had attached too much importance to the letter in question, and that the observations of the President would be considered a sufficient rebuke to the academician who had written the letter; if so, he would consent to withdraw the resolution he intended to move.

The following papers were then read:—

1st. By Professor Jellett, on a New Analysing Prism. On motion, Mr. Jellett's paper was referred to the council for publication.

2nd. By Dr. Kinahan, on the Irish Crangonidæ and Galatheidæ.

On motion, the paper of Dr. Kinahan was referred to the council for publication.

3rd. By Sir W. R. Hamilton, LL.D. (in conclusion), on Anharmonic Co-ordinates.

On motion, Sir William's paper was referred to the council for publication.

Mr. Mallett then read a paper in reply to the observations of Captain Blakely, in reference to the priority of the invention of mortars of the ringed construction, and complaining that the written statement of that gentleman, as handed in to the academy, was different from his oral statement at the last meeting.

The meeting having then balloted for a member of the council for the Committee of Antiquities, and elected Mr. Harding, adjourned.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes was held last evening in the theatre of the museum, Stephen's-green. There was a very full attendance, the greater portion of which consisted of ladies. In the vicinity of the chair were—Sir G. Hodson, Bart.; Hon. Judge Berwick, Rev. Dr. Butcher, Alderman Roe, Alderman Atkinson, William Whyte, Esq., city coroner, Albert W. Harte, Joseph Boyce, J. Rentoul, Dr. Rawdon, M. Macnamara, Alderman Martin, Dr. Barker, Dr. Churchill, Alderman Moylan, Alderman Mackey, &c., &c.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary, and was conducted to the chair by Sir Robert Kane and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor. The Under Secretary also accompanied his Excellency.

Sir Robert Kane then gave his usual account of the progress of the institution during the past year, of the additions which in a general way had been made to their collection, and of such alterations as they had been able to introduce into their plan of education. They were enabled to add a very extensive and complete collection of commercial products of the animal and vegetable kingdom—namely, the collection of Mr. Simmons, of London. He explained at length various circumstances connected with the manufacture of paper, remarking that although Irish rags brought the highest price in the market formerly, they did not do so now, and as our people were not so ragged or so rag-producing as previously, a supply had been obtained from Austria and other countries. Dr. Kane then proceeded to give an account of mineral manufacture which Irish industry had produced for the past year.

After the distribution of prizes, Sir R. Kane thanked his Excellency, on the part of himself and his fellow professors, for his presence on this interesting occasion.

His Excellency returned thanks in a suitable address. He remarked that the assembly of Volunteers in London on Saturday last was a grand national spectacle, but on the present occasion they were assembled to advance the cause of science in a most [illegible] and practical point of view—namely, in [illegible] for the general comfort which operated to [illegible] Excellency concluded amidst loud applause of mankind. His [illegible]

[illegible] termination of his Excellency's speech, the assembly separated.

THE PROPOSED RACKET AND BALL COURTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Trinity College, June 23rd, 1860.

SIR,—Some time since a committee was formed for the purpose of establishing racket and ball courts in college. Names of subscribers were sent in, and some money was collected. What has become of the project? Are the committee in existence still? If in existence, are they in earnest about their work? Are the members regular in their attendance at the meetings summoned for the transaction of business? And when is the list of subscribers to be published?

I am informed by one of the Fellows who, not long since, visited Cambridge, that in St. John's College there, two racket courts and two fives' courts were built, at an expense, for the whole, of £1,800. The sum was made up by shares taken by members of the college, and the results have been most satisfactory. The subscription for each player was fixed at 10s. per month, and the charge for the use of the racket court for two was 2s. an hour for subscribers, and 3s. an hour for non-subscribers, with 3d. for balls. At the close of the first year, 10 per cent. on the original capital was paid and 5 per cent. interest on the shares.

The college generally would, no doubt, desire that the number of fellow-commoners should be increased, and the board would have no objection to see the sons of the Irish nobility coming to reside within the walls of the college. In order that this desirable result may be accelerated, residence in college must be made more attractive.

This is just the one point in which we fall behind the English universities—namely, want of sufficient attractions for the higher class of students to reside. So far as the quality of education given, or the general conduct of our students, we do not fear comparison.—I am, sir, &c., &c.,

A COLLEGE MAN.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TURKISH BATH TO WESTERN EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In an article on the bath, copied from the *Lancet*, into your impression of the 19th instant, the credit of the revival in this country of the old Roman, now called the Improved Turkish Bath, is there attributed to Dr. Haughton.

On a topic now exciting so much public attention, a concise statement of the circumstances that led to the introduction of the bath into Western Europe is due to Mr. Urquhart and to Dr. Barter, and may not be uninteresting to your readers. Early in the year 1856, Dr. Barter's attention was attracted by a chapter on the Bath, in the "Pillars of Hercules," and he immediately wrote to the author (Mr. D. Urquhart), to say that if he would pay him a visit at St. Anne's, he would afford him the opportunity which he (Mr. U.) had so long vainly sought for of erecting a bath, and that men, money, and materials should be at his command. In compliance with this invitation Mr. Urquhart went to Blarney, and the foundation stone of the first Turkish Bath erected in the United Kingdom was laid at St. Anne's, Blarney, on the 7th of June, 1856, in the presence of a large assembly, among which I was one. Shortly after this, such was the prejudice raised in the public mind against the yet untried bath, that the visitors and patients at St. Anne's quickly dwindled from 80 or 90, (the average), to below 30, and upon my remonstrating with Dr. Barton, against the imprudence of his risking his well-earned reputation, by introducing so great a novelty, his reply was—"It is a further development of the principles on which hydropathy is founded. It is the keystone of the arch. If every soul leaves my establishment, I shall still persevere. The bath is founded on truth, and must eventually succeed." This first bath erected at St. Anne's was very imperfect, and subsequent experience and the examining of the remains of old Roman baths, led Dr. Barter, at a great expenditure of time and money, to adopt the mode of heating anciently used by the Romans, and to abandon the Turkish conception of admitting vapour. The success of the baths in Ireland led to their introduction into England, where, I am sorry to hear, their construction is very imperfect, and which circumstance may, I think, be accounted for by Mr. Urquhart having quitted Ireland previously to the carrying out of the improvements introduced by Dr. Barter.

The public baths now existing in Ireland are as follows:—

Bray, built by Mr. Dargan; Cork, Limerick, Killarney, Lincoln-place, Dublin, and Temple-street, Dublin; to which may be added Belfast, now in course of erection. With all these, excepting Temple-street, Dr. Barter is connected. They have been erected by his instrumentality, on his principle, and after the designs of Mr. Richard Barter, R.H.A., sculptor and architect. Thus it is evident that we are indebted to the name of Urquhart for the idea and to the name of Barter for the introduction and perfecting of the bath, and to them alone is all credit due.—I am sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. BUSHE.

Turkish Baths, Lincoln-place, Dublin, June 21.

Note—I understand that at the Pimlico Bath, London, hot water, an essential part of the process, is altogether omitted.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Schools of Law founded in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, are not in so flourishing a condition as they ought to be—they are in want of students. Very recently, as I have read in the IRISH TIMES of Wednesday, 20th inst., the Senate of Dublin University has issued new regulations for the purpose of placing its Medical School on a more efficient footing, and bringing its pupils to it. The Queen's University has likewise authorised certain changes to be made in the Arts course pursued in the Colleges with which it is associated. It is anticipated that the Universities named will be benefited by the adoption of these reforms. But proper steps should now be taken to induce students to attend the Law School. With this object in view, allow me to say, that to those gentlemen who purpose entering the profession of solicitor, an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of law is afforded in each of the schools referred to, of which they ought to avail themselves, but do not. One might suppose that as barristers are obliged to attend lectures during the years wherein they keep terms, preparatory to receiving a call to the bar, so it would be in the case of attorneys. But it is not so. The attorneys possess peculiar privileges, for although, other professions insist on their members pursuing a fixed course of study, and passing examinations before being recognised as one of their body, yet it happens that attorneys are altogether free from such care and annoyance. The Incorporated Society of Attorneys and Solicitors are not, it appears, quite satisfied with the easy life their apprentices are allowed to enjoy under the existing system. They think that all who come forward for admission as solicitors should pass an examination, and should prove that they had attended lectures delivered by law professors during the term of service. The society have expressed these opinions in a petition which they presented to the House of Commons in the session of 1858, and repeated the same to the Right Hon. Joseph Napier when he was in office as Lord High Chancellor, and prayed that attendance upon lectures and passing an examination shall be enforced. As for Parliament, I am not aware that any answer was returned by it to the complaint of the society, but the ex-Chancellor was pleased to give an opinion favourable to the petitioners; nevertheless, I regret to say the matter remains as it was.

It is true that for more than fifteen years the attorneys of England have been subjected to a compulsory examination, and, in consequence, the school opened in London by the Council of Legal Education is well attended by candidate attorneys, as is the case, too, with respect to University College, London, where law lectures are delivered. If this be considered a hardship, still there is no help for it, and it is patiently borne. In order to enforce the examination an Act of Parliament was passed; otherwise it seems that neither in England nor Ireland could the principle be carried out.

In my opinion such an act could be procured for Ireland, if the parties who desire it would promote a bill. The colleges are interested as well as the Law Society and its members, Dublin University could, I think, prevail on some M.P., who should at same time be one of its own graduates and a member of the Irish bar, to undertake to bring in a bill. Their distinguished representative, the Right Hon. Mr. Whiteside, might, perhaps, be the best to apply to on the subject.

Very little trouble would be given in draughting the bill, as the English act would answer the purpose with a few alterations. As for the Irish Government rendering their assistance, I believe it would be vain to expect it, so many examples having been shown this session of their indifference to Irish affairs.

These suggestions I humbly submit for the consideration of the heads of the Universities, believing as I do, that when attorneys' apprentices are forced to pass an examination under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, the University of Dublin will receive into its law school all the apprentices who reside in Dublin; and that the Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, will be filled with apprentices belonging to those towns and other places throughout the country, who will enter as law students.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

E.

A Law Student of Queen's College, Belfast.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.

"The clause was then ordered to stand part of the bill, amid the cheers of the Irish members." The adoption of a very exceptionable principle in the Roman Catholic Bequests Bill is thus announced in the Parliamentary intelligence of the *Times* of Saturday last. Who were those Irish members? And what was the triumph they celebrated by their cheers? As those questions are not devoid of a certain interest at the present moment, we shall say a word in reply to them; and of the last, first. Just before the victory was gained the House of Commons had relegated the first clause of the bill to the reconsideration of Sir Richard Bethell, in order that its phraseology might be harmonised with the design which that learned gentleman said he had in view in drafting it. That was to alter the existing law, whereby a legacy for a "superstitious use" is held to nullify a charitable bequest introduced into the same will. It was the Attorney-General's intention (as he said) to effect that change; but his words, according to Mr. Walpole, Mr. Newdegate, and others, went not to the attainment of that object, but to the establishment of a foreign spiritual authority paramount to that of our national courts of law. As the House took this latter view of the case, the clause was negatived with a view to its thorough amendment. Then came the consideration of the second clause of the bill, which, as the Attorney General describes it, goes to "exempt from investigation every application of property given to a Roman Catholic charity, even though it was given to one charity and applied to another, save and except the application was to a private use, or, in other words, a fraudulent application." The clause, however, was agreed to, and it was the addition to it of "certain words," the purport of which has not been explained, that was carried "amid the cheers of the Irish members." That happened at five minutes before two o'clock on Saturday morning, after the Attorney-General had left the House, and when (according to Mr. Steuart) "it was impossible to ascertain the exact meaning of the amendments proposed." We dare say, however, they were perfectly well understood by "the Irish members;" and who these were we may now inquire. Mr. Bowyer was the fugleman on the occasion, and Mr. Monsell repeated signals, and we doubt not that the Knight of Malta is a perfect type of the genus which the *Times* names in a manner well calculated to give just cause of offence to the Irish nation and its representatives. In no sense can the ten or twelve gentlemen who have been thrust into Parliament as the agents of the ecclesiastics who conduct the ultramontane agency in Ireland be justly described as "the Irish members." The two most forward among them are not natives of Ireland—Mr. Bowyer is an Englishman by birth, and a Papal subject by his knightly vows; Sir John Acton is an alien in natural allegiance, whose qualification to sit in a British Parliament is extremely doubtful. The whole handful of the acclamators of the triumph of Saturday morning is in feeling Roman, or Austrian, or Neapolitan, but in no sense Irish. That small and wholly insignificant faction represents nothing belonging to Ireland considered as an integral part of the British empire. It is, we repeat, an insult to Roman Catholic no less than to Protestant Irishmen to refer to it under the name of "the Irish members."—*Evening Mail.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Farren v. Mercer.

This petition was filed by Mr. David Farren, Williamstown, county Dublin, cabinetmaker and dealer in works of art, praying that an agreement of November, 1859, might be specifically performed by the respondent, Thomas Mercer. The agreement in question was an accepted proposal for the purchase for £600 of the respondent's interest in premises in the house 56, Middle Abbey-street, minus the wine vaults. The respondent relied on a parole agreement, by which, he alleged, the agreement was broken off.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for petitioner—Messrs. F. Walshe, Q.C.; Sullivan Q.C., and Bond Cox. For the respondent—Henn, Q.C., Hemphill, Q.C., and Morris.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Tennant v. Ferrier.

The action in this case was instituted to recover damages for breach of contract. The plaintiff, Mr. Tennant, was a musician, resident in London, and the defendant and others were members of the Committee of the Philharmonic Society. It appeared the plaintiff and others had entered into a compact for the performance of a miscellaneous concert, at the Antient Concert Rooms, to terminate with an operetta entitled "Caught and Caged." The alleged breach of contract was, that Mr. Bussell, the secretary of the Philharmonic Society, agreed to bring over the plaintiffs from London, to have the performance in the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street. Subsequently to this arrangement, the committee ascertained they could not legally have a dramatic performance in the Antient Concert Rooms, without the special leave of Mr. Harris, the lessee of the Theatre Royal, which he refused to give. The agreement was accordingly broken off, and the present action was instituted to recover damages for the alleged breach of the agreement. The plaintiffs averred that they had incurred considerable expense in making preparations for coming over to Ireland, and that they had offered to settle the present action if their expenses were paid. The defendants denied the contract as alleged, stating that it was a contract for a performance at the Antient Concert Rooms, whereas the plaintiffs alleged the concert was stated as one to be given by the society in Dublin.

The jury found a general verdict for the defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Clarke, Q.C.; and Mr. May. Attorneys—Messrs. Tyrrell and Stannell.

For the defendant—Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. T. H. Parkinson.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

King v. Premoter Insurance Company.

This case—an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of two policies of insurance for £1,000 and £500 effected on the life of a man named Stevenson, deceased—was resumed at the sitting of the court. Evidence on behalf of the company was gone into, for the purpose of proving that they had been induced into the effecting of the policies by false representations made to them relative to the state of health and condition of the insured.

The case, which has already occupied four days, has not yet concluded. It is likely to terminate this evening.

PROBATE COURT—YESTERDAY.

Judge Keatinge sat yesterday in the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, for the trial of will cases.

Ogle v. Wilkinson.

This was a suit to try the validity of an instrument propounded by the plaintiff, as the last will and testament of Mrs. Anne Wall, late of Charlemont Mall. The defendant opposed the will on the ground that at the period of its execution, in September, 1850, the deceased was not of sound mind and testamentary capacity. After the case had proceeded for some time the defendant withdrew opposition, and the will was established.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. John Fraser.

For the defendant—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. J. T. Ball, Q.C.; and Mr. Coates.

Blunt v. Tiernan.

This was an action to try the validity of a will of the 3rd July, 1857, executed by the alleged testator, Mr. Thomas Blunt, a farmer, who resided in the county Meath, the husband of the plaintiff. It was impeached on the ground that at the period of its execution the testator was not competent to make a will, and that it was procured by undue influence.

The case was but partially gone into when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. Kaye.

For the defendant—Mr. O'Driscoll.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Dawson v. Clutterbuck, and others.

The jury in this case found for the plaintiff—£50 damages, and 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C. Darley, Q.C.; and Purcell. Attorney—Mr. W. Magrath.

Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Armstrong, Q.C.; and Hemphill, Q.C. Attorneys—Messrs. Cornwall and Crawford.

Poynton v. the London and North Western Railway Company.

This was an action to recover damages for alleged injury to cattle. There were two grounds of action contained in the summons and plaint. The first stated that the plaintiff, Thomas Poynton, near Boyle, county Roscommon, delivered thirty-six bullocks to the defendants' servants on the 4th October last, to be carried from Dublin to Leicester, and that, in consequence of the defendants not having provided sufficient carriages, and not having bestowed necessary care on the cattle, twenty-four of them were injured. The second count complained of injuries on the 14th of October to other cattle, eighteen of which were delivered to the defendants' servants, to be carried from Holyhead to Market Harbour within a reasonable time, that they were not so carried, in consequence of which the plaintiff alleged he sustained damage by losing the market. The defendants pleaded that they did not act negligently, and that no injury was sustained to the cattle by reason of any negligence on their part. They also pleaded a special plea, that the cattle in the first count mentioned were delivered to them in a weak state, that the plaintiff was to take care of them himself, that he did not do so, and that if any injury occurred to the cattle, it was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff himself. In reference to the second cause of action, the defendants pleaded that the cattle in question were delivered within a reasonable time.

The case was not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Ball, Q.C.; Purcell, and Dowse. Attorney—Mr. T. Cronhelm.

Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., Rollestone, Q.C., and Storey. Attorney—Mr. W. Carey.

A judge will sit this day to hear motions for three law courts.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Francis Hallway, a plasterer, was brought up in custody of 36 B, charged by Andrew Joseph Nolan and Andrew Nolan with forcibly entering their house, 67, Stephen's-green South, acting in the most violent manner, and threatening to take their lives, on Sunday evening. When arrested and brought before the magistrate, Mr. M'Dermott, he repeated the same language.—He was ordered to find substantial bail, or be imprisoned for 12 months.

John Norton was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Smollen, charged with being a ticket-of-leave convict whose ticket was revoked on the 29th March last. It appears that on the 31st December, 1852, this man was transported for 15 years at the Waterford Hilary Sessions, for robbery and assault. He got his ticket-of-leave on the 5th December, 1859, and it was revoked, because, on the 15th February, at the Waterford Sessions he was again convicted, of highway robbery, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—He was sent back to Mountjoy Prison to finish the remainder of the term for which he was originally convicted.

CAPEL STREET—YESTERDAY.

Ann Corrigan was brought up in the custody of Police-constable 140 D, charged by her mother, Martha Corrigan, with attempting to destroy herself, at her house, 56, North King-street, by taking poison, and also by cutting her throat. The prisoner, while in the station-house, tied a cord round her neck, and attempted to choke herself, and, being prevented, made an attempt to open a vein in her arm with a pin. She also threatened to take her life, both at the station-house and before the magistrate.—She was ordered to find bail, or to be imprisoned for 12 months.

Patrick Cullen was charged with violently assaulting his wife, Eliza Cullen, on Sunday, in their house, Beresford-street. It appeared that he first struck her with his fist on the head, knocking her down, and that afterwards he attempted to stab her with a knife, with which he cut her in two places on the arm. Complainant stated that her husband had frequently assaulted her, and on one occasion had broken two of her ribs.—He was remanded.

William Pope was charged by John Donnelly with violently assaulting him on Sunday evening, at Cemetery-avenue, by giving him a severe kick in the head, in consequence of which he had to be conveyed to Richmond Hospital, where he still remains in a dangerous state.—The prisoner was remanded.

Sarah Donnelly was charged by Margaret Day with committing a wanton and unprovoked assault upon her, on Sunday.—The prisoner was remanded.

In London, as everywhere else, the weather is a subject of speculation. The *Times* remarks that "there has been a sort of Merlin or Murphy prophecy current for many months past, to the effect that the foul weather with which we have been afflicted since September of last year was to come to a termination on the 21st of June—the longest day." The prophecy didn't hold good in Ireland, for the 22nd was wet enough to satisfy Crispin himself, had he been in want of water. Perhaps we are to await a thorough taking up until the 29th—the day, announced by Sir David Brewster, according to whom June is to be followed by a broiling and burning July. It was Sir David's prediction that led some sensible agriculturist to recommend his brother farmers to provide abundant shelter for their cattle during the winter and spring months, as the expected continuance of rain would be injurious to them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.—Since the return of the Emperor from Baden orders have been given by the Minister of War to send the regiments concentrated on the eastern frontier of France to their several depots. General Ulrich, commanding a division in the department of the Ain, received a telegram on the 17th inst. which instructed him to divide his corps, composed of the 18th, 26th, 80th, and 82nd Regiments of Infantry, between the towns of Cahors and Cambria, the opposite extremities of France. It is announced that the Emperor will visit Savoy next month. It is further rumoured that the Emperor is in correspondence with the Count de Chambord and with the Orleans family for the purpose of bringing the remains of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe to St. Denis, to be interred with the remains of the other Sovereigns of France. The Emperor has given orders that the Papal loan shall be quoted at the Bourse like all other loans.

VENICE.

Letters from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making vast preparations for war. The quantity of ammunition which arrives daily by Trieste is enormous. Four *corps d'armée* are already complete, and a fifth is shortly expected. There are 70,000 men established in an intrenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of the Romagnas.

ROME.

Private accounts received from Rome, of the 16th inst., state that General Goyon, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in that city, has demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lamoriciere, who is on the best terms with General Goyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly to be attacked. He is hastening the formation of the Papal troops, of which two Swiss and two German regiments are now complete, without reckoning the gendarmerie on foot and on horseback, presenting an effective of 4,000 men. A Franco-Belgian battalion is likewise to be formed, and another regiment is being trained on the model of the Algerian riflemen. One battalion which is to serve as a model, and from which are to be selected the non-commissioned officers for other regiments, is commanded by M. de Charotte. A squadron of guides, which is to serve as General Lamoriciere's escort, is commanded by M. Bourbon-Chalus. Cardinal Wiseman's health is said to be visibly declining, and it is added that very little hope is entertained of saving the life of that eminent divine.

SARDINIA AND SICILY.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JUNE 21.—General Garibaldi, as Dictator at the head of the Sicilian Government, has accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary with the Court of Turin Count Amari, a Sicilian exile, long a resident in Genoa. He presented his credentials to Count Cavour yesterday and was by him received in an official capacity. Count Amari must not be confounded with his brother, Emerico Amari, a highly distinguished writer, now a Professor of the Philosophy of History at Florence; nor with his cousin, Michele Amari, an historian and Orientalist well known throughout Europe, also Professor of Arabic at Florence. All these three gentlemen enjoy universal esteem for their great uprightness and conciliating amiability of character. Garibaldi could by no possibility have hit upon a more honourable diplomatic representative—none enjoying greater confidence in Sicily, none more cordially welcome in Sardinia. La Farina, as I informed you in my last letter, is expected to come back from Sicily; some even say—though I do not believe it—that he is already in Turin. What is quite certain is, that whether he is here or not, whether he is coming back or not, La Farina, who is a high-minded and deserving patriot, has been sinking fearfully of late in the estimation of the multitude, and is being forsaken and disavowed by most men of his party, even by his subalterns in the Committee of the National Society, of which he was the head. How all this came to pass it is not difficult to say. La Farina took, perhaps, too strongly the part of the Sardinian Government in the debate concerning the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. This want of regard on La Farina's part to the tenderest feelings of Garibaldi rendered his position untenable in the good graces of the single-minded, generous, and placable, but highly sensitive Garibaldi, and exposed his vulnerable side to the shafts aimed at him by men bent on ruining him, both with the Liberator of Sicily, and with the patriots of all parties. Political passions run high here, and the Mazzinians stick at no trifle when they hope to bear down an adversary.

Under such circumstances, no man is, perhaps, better calculated to reconcile these hostile spirits than the amiable Count Amari, invested as he is with full powers as an *alter ego* of Garibaldi. Already the leaders of the National Association, now without a head in the absence of La Farina, have ranged themselves under the Envoy's orders. Count Amari has sent a friendly message to Bertani to summon him from Genoa, with a view to induce him to co-operate with his late opponents towards the furtherance of the cause to which they are all equally devoted. Bertani is not a Mazzinian, though he is far advanced in his democratic tendencies. He is rather supposed to hold notions about municipal republicanism or ultra-separatism, in common with his townsman and friend Carlo Cattaneo, of Milan, who thinks that every town and province of Italy should be independent and autonomous. But he is described as a proud and strong-headed man, and his pretensions, as grounded on the visible trust and attachment Garibaldi evinces for him, render him rather unwilling to come to terms. His antipathy, however, was mainly to La Farina. Upon the retirement of this latter it is extremely probable that Count Amari may find Bertani, no less than his opponents, open to persuasion and amenable to reason. Most decidedly the cause of Italy, and especially its progress in the south, demand the most cordial unanimity on the part of all the lovers of the country.

TURKEY.—THE WAR IN LEBANON.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 13.—Accounts of an alarming nature have reached us from Beyrout. The whole of the Lebanon is in arms. The disputes, which it would appear to have been for a long time past the special object of the Maronite Kaimakan Emir Beshir Achmet to foster, have at length reached their culmination. The Druses have turned out *en masse*, and a fierce civil war between them and the Christians is being carried on. Neither the Turkish Governor nor the Pasha in command of the troops appear to be able to arrest the work of destruction. The Druses, though very inferior in numbers, are more warlike than the Christian population, and they seem to be carrying all before them. They number about 15,000 fighting men in the Lebanon; but, unless the Turkish authorities put a speedy stop to the outbreak, this force will no doubt be largely augmented by the Druses of the Hawran. A great number of Maronite villages have been burnt; Deir-el-kamar, the principal town of the Lebanon, is besieged by the Druses, and there is reason to fear a fearful slaughter, should the place be taken before a sufficient force of Turkish troops can be got up to relieve it. It is impossible at the present moment to place much reliance on the accounts which reach this place, but there has doubtless been considerable slaughter. Even if speedily quelled, the disturbances will have cost the country the whole of the harvest, including the very valuable silk crop. At the best, all the horrors of famine and pestilence will be necessarily entailed. It is said, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, that a number of Christians, who fled to Sidon to escape the Druses, were there slaughtered by the troops, who fancied a massacre of the Mussulmans was intended.

AUSTRIA.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JUNE 20.—The Austrian Government affects to consider the meeting of the German Sovereigns at Baden an event of inferior importance, but the aristocratic party is of opinion that Count Rechberg will find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to regain the ground which has been lost in Germany. The Minister-President has recently been signally defeated at home by the Reichsrath and by the Hungarian Protestants, and abroad by more than one of the European Governments, so that his position is not an enviable one. In fact, his measures give satisfaction to nobody, and it is very generally felt that he is not equal to the task of reorganising the empire and upholding its consideration and influence abroad. The Rechberg Cabinet gave laws to the Hungarian Protestants which it was unable to enforce, and not long afterwards it made regulations for the enlarged Reichsrath which the new members of that body respectfully but firmly refused to observe. As you are aware, special commissions have been formed by order of the present Cabinet, but few of them have rendered much real service to the State, as they have had to take cognisance of matters which are within the sphere of action of the provincial Diets, and sooner or later must be settled by those bodies. The commissions for examining into the proposed municipal laws did good nowhere; but in Hungary they actually did harm, as they served to widen the breach between the inhabitants of that province and the Austrian Government. The National Debt and Budget commissions have furnished the Reichsrath with valuable materials, but the commission for examining into the system of taxation appears to have taken a great deal of trouble to very little purpose. The present Cabinet has been even less successful abroad than it has at home. At the beginning of the present year it concluded a treaty of alliance with Rome and Naples, and it is now unable to keep the engagements which it entered into with those powers. About three weeks ago the Emperor was strongly inclined to render material assistance to the King of Naples, and orders were issued to the authorities to prepare for the movement of troops to Trieste; but, fortunately for himself, his Majesty suddenly resolved not to send any of his forces out of the country. It is not unlikely that France and England gave Austria to understand that they had a great objection to her meddling with the internal affairs of the kingdom of Naples. The exertions of Count Rechberg, to improve the relations between Austria and Russia have not been attended with any good result, but soon after he took office he succeeded in widening the breach between Prussia and this country. In consequence of the encouragement which he received from the Austrian Cabinet the Elector of Hesse imposed a new constitution on his subjects, who consider themselves exceedingly ill-used people, as they in truth are. Count Rechberg's next step was to oppose Prussia when she proposed that a change should be made in what is technically called "the military organization" of the Bund. Austria managed to get a majority, but her triumph is likely to be short-lived, for some of her most influential supporters have gone over to Prussia. In the speech which the Prince Regent addressed to his federal allies on the 18th instant there is an allusion to the differences of opinion which prevail between Prussia and Austria. His Royal Highness expressed a hope that "some more" of the German Governments would take the Prussian view of things, which phrase must be understood to mean that Prussia is now tolerably sure of being able to command a majority in the Diet. In the course of this week the Ministers of the larger Federal States will go to Baden, where they will confer with the military plenipotentiaries sent by Austria and Prussia to the Bund. This meeting would seem to indicate that Austria will yield to Prussia in the matter of the military organisation of the Bund, and that the "bundle of sticks" is about to be tied together more tightly than it has hitherto been.

SYRIA—MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT SIDON.

BEYROUT, JUNE 7.—On the evening of Saturday, the 2nd instant, letters from Sidon (about ten hours' journey by land, and three hours' by sea from Beyrout) reached Mr. Moore, the English consul-general, saying that a number of Christians, who had fled to that town for refuge from the southern parts of Mount Lebanon, had been killed in cold blood by the Moslems and Druse population of the place. Coming as it did from an authentic source, and the arrival of a Russian frigate making Beyrout comparatively safe from any *emeute*, our consul-general at once despatched her Majesty's steamer Firefly, Captain Mansel (a small vessel here on surveying duty), down the coast. On his arrival at Sidon the captain found the tale but too true. No less than 200 poor creatures—men, women, and children, including several Maronite monks, nuns, and priests—who on the burning and sacking of their own villages on Lebanon had fled to Sidon for refuge, were set upon by the Moslem population of the suburbs, assisted by the few Druses who live there, and brutally butchered in cold blood, at the very gates of, and in the town itself. The Turkish soldiers on guard were seen by credible witnesses (the gentlemen of the American mission at Sidon—to bayonet the unfortunate Christians coming into the town for shelter. Captain Mansel found the Christians of the place in a perfect panic, and the Moslems of the town ready at any moment to break out again. The number lying dead in the streets was calculated at not less than 200, but the official report of the English Vice-Consul at Sidon numbers them at three hundred, besides nearly twice that number wounded. Captain Mansel went at once to the Turkish governor, who declared his sorrow for what had taken place, but his total inability to prevent it. Captain Mansel then took such precautions as on inquiry he deemed necessary to secure the safety of the Christian population of Sidon, and then returned to Beyrout. In the meantime, three large and very healthy Greek Catholic monasteries on Mount Lebanon, just above Sidon, have been burnt to the ground, and the monks obliged to fly. Some are hiding in caves and huts on the mountain, and only this day a party has started to rescue them, having just heard of their whereabouts. To-day letters from Sidon state that the excitement of the Moslem population commenced again upon the Firefly leaving, and that the fanatics of that creed were yesterday parading the town, vowing vengeance on all dogs of Christians. I should tell you that the cause of this excitement in the first instance, and that which led to the subsequent massacre of the fugitive Christians from Lebanon, was the sight of these very fugitives. By all accounts the horrors of the massacre were not exceeded even at Jeddah, two years ago.

NEAPOLITAN ATROCITIES IN SICILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Reluctant though I am to enter further upon the subject of Neapolitan outrages in Sicily—atrocities committed under a reign of terror which is now in such a fair way of being put an end to, yet sceptics and inquirers so overwhelm me that I would fain leave it to your better judgment to decide on the propriety of admitting these lines into your columns.

Three summers passed on Mount Etna, with frequent visits throughout other portions of the island, extending from Syracuse to Palermo, between the years 1842 and 1851, afforded me some knowledge of the people in that Paradise of Europe, of their amiability, of their sufferings, and of their naturally indolent habits of life, though volcanic excitability of temperament, all so admirably described by one who has probably seen less of them, yet with far more acute discernment—I mean your inimitable correspondent there at this moment.

In the year 1847 I had visited the crowded undersea dungeons of the notorious prison-fortresses at Ischia, led through them repeatedly by the well-known and excellent Dr. Monti, who had been more than 40 years the official M.D. there, and beneath whose care and eventual cure I was then taking advantage of the extraordinary volcanic baths of Casamicciola. He there, with ill-concealed though officially restrained disgust, called my attention significantly to certain dark charnel corners and mysterious appliances, all evidently so arranged as to strike terror into the unfortunate prisoners from whom it might be thought necessary to extort political confessions. Such were the sights which afterwards made those chambers at Palermo somewhat familiar to me, although my report of them, even at the time, seemed scarcely credited by some, and could be fully corroborated only by those who had visited them in their first-opened, untouched condition; as, in fact, they had been hastily bricked up and concealed when the revolution took a sudden turn against the Royal cause in February, 1848.

I was at that moment on a visit to Mr. Marston, the American Consul there, whose influence among the Sicilians was almost equal to that of our own venerable, talented, and highly-respected Consul, Mr Goodwin, and adjoining whose house was the prison into which we had seen the 48 *sbirri*, the hated spies and torturers under the Neapolitan system of police, just then humanely brought to save them from the raging vengeance of the infuriate mob. With that gentleman I immediately joined the returning crowd, curious to see the place where they had been captured, which was at the distance of some streets; and, when we reached it, we found the excited populace venting their harmless indignation by merely throwing from its windows the papers, books, and furniture, until their attention seemed to be drawn to a portion of the building into which they had not penetrated—had not, in fact, discovered any visible entrance. It was soon, however, found and forced, as has been described, and the scene then disclosed within, excited such a fresh outbreak of quite uncontrollable fury, as threatened that foul and horrible outrage which actually ensued, and which, for our own safety, called us homeward, past the prison where the *sbirri* were secured, but not before we had time to realise the astounding scene before us, which impressed us with the idea that the ill-fated apologist for the bodies affixed to the wall spoke false in the vain hope of saving his life, inasmuch as they hung there loosely, and crouching almost on the floor, their flexible weight bearing them down far below the points of suspension, in writhing attitudes such as expiring sufferers might be supposed to die in, and which would not, we imagine, be the case had they been nailed up as rigid corpses.

We noticed, moreover, that some of the rooms, all opening into each other, appeared to have been used as mere charnel chambers—not uncommon in Sicilian houses and convents—their tiers of stone shelves mostly piled with bones and rags; others, especially the largest, seemed adapted to living subjects, for there stood vessels, or the remains of them, evidently used for food and water—sufficient proof of what had been so long transacting there! However, we hastened homewards, soon heard the volleys of musketry which disposed of the wretched *sbirri*, and met the shrieking mob of men and, alas! women, triumphantly bearing on poles and bayonets their bleeding heads and dissevered limbs, with wild expressions of the most savage execration—admitting, certainly, of no palliation except in the frightful provocation—the maddening, the overpowering conviction that they were thus avenging the blood of their own parents, children, or relatives, who had so long been missing, and whose fate had been till now a mystery.

I have reason to believe that the last sad act of this frightful tragedy rather injured the immediate cause of Sicily—so utterly disgusted some whose high position might have enabled them to serve it, and whose sympathies had hitherto been with the revolutionists, but who had not actually witnessed the intense provocation in those fearful chambers, or visited them until they had been somewhat cleansed from their foul contents, and their worst features so effaced, that their ears were thenceforth almost closed against the popular report of them, and their reputed horrors appeared only as one of those hideous tales with which the streets of Palermo are confessedly too often rife.—I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

GEO. W. BRIDGES.

Beachley Parsonage, June 18.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY DONEGAL.

The mere announcement of Sir Edmund Hayes' death is the only information given in the telegram of the melancholy event. As to Mr. Stewart's return, there is but one opinion here—that he will be elected without opposition, as his position in the county eminently entitles him to be. The Liberal party in the county are not sufficiently organised to offer any resistance, and Mr. Stewart is almost sure of a "walk over." Only one other person has as yet been spoken of—Lord Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn, as a probable candidate; but it is not at all likely that Mr. Stewart will be opposed.—Derry Correspondent of *Belfast News-Letter.*

DIOCESE OF HURON, CANADA WEST.—The appointment of a faithful Evangelical Bishop to the newly-formed diocese of Huron, has been the subject of great thankfulness to the friends of truth in Canada and in this country. The blessing of God has already visibly rested upon it. The extent of the diocese from north to south is about 190 miles, and from east to west about 180 miles. It contains about 20,000 square miles. The population is at present calculated at 402,581; a large proportion of these are members of the Church of England and Ireland. The entire number of clergy, including the bishop, the parochial clergy, travelling missionaries to the Indians, and fugitive slaves, is now 67. If we take from this number those who are exclusively occupied in towns and villages, it leaves 35 ministers to minister to our brethren scattered throughout 137 townships, averaging 144 square miles each. In this state of things it must be evident that there is an amount of spiritual destitution that is truly appalling. In many of these townships there are numerous settlements of our people, where large congregations might immediately be organised, where there is neither church, nor minister, nor any public ordinance of religion. Bishop Cronyn is devoting all his energies to this destitution, but is unable, from the want of funds, to supply the constant demands for the ministrations of our church, and he looks to British Christians to assist him in his emergency.

SACRILEGE.—On Saturday morning last, one Stephen M'Namee broke into Jonesborough Church, where he smashed the clock and the seraphine—also, some of the windows, and pulled the doors off several of the pews. It appears that M'Namee is disordered in intellect, having been confined in an hospital in England, where he had been for some time residing. He has been committed as a dangerous lunatic.—*Newry Telegraph.*

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING, 1860.

TUESDAY.

Gold whip, 100 sovs each. 8st 7lb each. Four miles. To run in October Meeting. To be challenged.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs, 25 added, for all ages. Anglesey Post. 2 sovs entrance. Closes. Sealed nominations.

Bellewstown.—Drogheda Tradesmen's Plate, 60 sovs added if eight, 40 if six subs. 5 sovs, 2 forfeit. Two miles. 2 sovs entrance. Closes.

WEDNESDAY.

Peel Cup, 100 sovs each. Peel Post. Weight for age. To run on Friday of the next October meeting. To be challenged.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for all ages. One mile on the Peel Course. 2 sovs entrance. Sealed nominations. Close at 10 o'clock this evening.

DAYS OF CLOSING STAKES.

Heath.—Queen's County Stakes, 10 sovs, h ft, 100 added. 2 sovs ft; to be declared Thursday before the Heath Meeting. 3 sovs entrance. Horses to be named on Wednesday.

THURSDAY.

Flying Stakes, 3 sovs, 25 added. Half-a-mile. Close at 9 o'clock evening, and to be weighted. 1 sov entrance.

Corinthian Stakes, 5 sovs, 3 ft, 25 added. One mile and a-half, Peel Course. Heats. Close at 10 o'clock evening. 2 sovs entrance.

Kirwans, 15 sovs, 5 ft. Red Post. To run Tuesday, Curragh October. 50 sovs added. 2 sovs ft if declared on 7th July. Close. 2 sovs entrance.

Kildare Handicap, 5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. One mile and a-half, Peel Course. 2 sovs entrance. To run Tuesday in Curragh September. 2 sovs ft if declared on 7th July. Close.

Heath.—Heath Stakes, 3 sovs, 2 ft, 40 added. One mile and a-quarter. 2 sovs entrance. Horses to be named.

Bellewstown Handicap, 5 sovs, 1 forfeit, 40 sovs added. 1 sov entrance. Close and name.

Queen's County Stakes to be handicapped.

FRIDAY.

Nursery Stakes, 10 sovs, h ft, for now yearlings. To run Wednesday in June, 1861, when two years old. 50 sovs added. 2 sovs entrance. Close this day.

Stewards' Stakes, 10 sovs, h ft, for now yearlings, to run when two years old, Friday in June, 1861. 50 sovs added. 2 sovs entrance. Close this day.

The Waterford Testimonial Stakes, 5 sovs each, 100 added, for now yearlings, to run on Thursday in June Meeting, 1861. 23 subscribers. Half a mile. 3 sovs entrance. Close.

The Irish Oak Stakes, 10 sovs, for now yearling fillies, to run when three years old, Friday in June, 1861.

Heath—Emo Park Cup. Horses to be named by subscribers.

ENTRIES FOR THE QUEEN'S PLATE.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for three and four years old. Three years old, 7st; four, 8st 7lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Two miles.

Earl of Howth's br c Botheration, 3 yrs; Mr Bryan's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs; ——— b f Faultless, by Newminster out of Blameless, 3 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; Mr L Keegan's bl c Coroner, 4 yrs; Mr R Cosby's ch c Rarey, 3 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr Willington's b f Consolation, by Faugh-a-Ballagh out of All's Well, 4 yrs; Mr Cockin's br f Rich Berta, by Flying Dutchman out of the Flapper, 3 yrs; Mr Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs.

Turf Club, April Meeting, 1860.

Kirwan Stakes, 15 sovs each, 5 forfeit (renewed), for horses the property of members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room, or named by consent of the Stewards. Post on the flat. 50 sovs added. Second horse to save his stake, provided four start. Those who declare forfeit to Mr. Hunter, Kingstown, on Saturday, the 5th of May, to pay but 2 sovs forfeit. 2 sovs each for entrance. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (27th April) up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra; of two races of that amount, 10lb extra. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the funds. Only half the money added will be given if a walk over. All starters to pay 1 sov. (13 subscribers.) Mr. Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb, (including 7lb extra); Mr. H. Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb; Colonel Leslie's b c Bamborough, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb. Mr Keary's b c Shamrock, 4 yrs 7st 10lb; Mr Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb; Captain D. W. Pack Beresford's b c Nuncio, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb; Mr Bryan's b f Rapine, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Mr H Leeson's b c Pass-Op, 3 yrs, 6st.

The following declared 2 sovs forfeit:—Mr Irwin's ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb; Mr Disney's b f Queen of Prussia, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb; Mr St George b m Darling, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb; Mr John Brennan's b g Glory, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; and Earl of Howth's b c Tony Lumpkin, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for two and three years old. Two years old, 7st; three, 9st. Half a mile. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; if of three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering subject to be sold for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs, allowed 5lb; 50 sovs 10lb; 25 sovs, 14lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Winner to put up to auction after the race—any surplus above entering price to go to the funds. Should the highest weight entering carry less than 8st 12lb, it will be raised to that, and the others in proportion. Nominations to be sent in sealed. To close and name at ten o'clock the evening before. No race unless five subscribers, at 2 sovs each for entrance.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three years old, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 13lb; five, 9st 7lb; six and aged, 9st 11lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Red post.

Earl of Howth's br c Botheration, 3 yrs; Mr Bryan's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs; Mr Drewitt's ch h Borderer, 6 yrs; Mr Bryan's b f Faultless, 3 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs; Mr. Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs; Mr L. Keegan's bl c Coroner, 4 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr M Dunne's br c Bhang, by Duch-an-Dhurras out of Spicey by Freney (h b), 3 yrs; Mr Courtenay's b c Orontes, 3 yrs; Mr Cockin's br f Rich Berta, 3 yrs; Mr Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs.

Steward's Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile and a quarter on P.C. Winners of a Handicap value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (18th May) to carry 7lb extra. 3 sovs entrance. Any number of horses the property of one person can run.

HUME CLUB v. NUTGROVE.

This was played on the ground of the latter on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and terminated in favour of the Nutgrove by 6 runs and 5 wickets to go down. The Hume Club went in first, and only succeeded in making 12 runs against the steady bowling of Messrs. Case and Gerrard. In the second innings they were more successful, making 52. In the first innings the Nutgrove scored 23, and in the second 47, under the steady batting of Messrs. Goodisson, Stoney, and Gerrard. Also, on the Hume side, the bowling of Mr. Johnstone deserved admiration.

HUME.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Seymour, c T Gerrard, b T Casey,	1	b Darbey, b T Casey,	2
Beatty, c and b J Gerrard,	2	c and b T Casey,	2
E Johnston, b J Gerrard,	1	c Levinge, b J Gerrard,	0
Palmer, b J Gerrard,	4	b J Gerrard,	0
Phillips, c Stoney, b J Gerrard,	0	b T Casey,	9
Benson, b J Gerrard,	2	c E Gerrard, b Jackson,	0
Packenham, c and b J Gerrard,	0	b J Gerrard,	0
Holmes, b J Gerrard,	0	b J Gerrard,	0
Kennedy, b J Gerrard,	0	b J Gerrard,	28
Norman, not out,	0	not out,	9
C Palmer, b T Casey,	0	c Jackson, b Jackson,	0
Byes 1, wides 1,	2	Byes 1, wides 2,	3
Total,	12	Total,	52

NUTGROVE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T Casey, b Benson, b Johnston,	5	b Beatty,	2
Goodisson, b Phillips,	2	b Johnston,	11
E Stoney, c and b Johnston,	1	c b Palmer, b Phillips,	13
Vaughan, b C Palmer, b Benson,	4	not out,	0
J Gerrard, b Johnston,	4	not out,	0
W Levinge, b Phillips,	9	c and b Benson,	4
T Gerrard, b Beatty,	0	not out,	8
H Darley, b Beatty,	3	c b Palmer, b Beatty,	1
E Gerrard, b Benson,	2	not out,	8
H Jackson, b Johnston,	0	not out,	0
Downing, not out,	0	not out,	0
Wides 0, byes 2,	2	Byes,	8
Total,	23	Total,	47

ADELAIDE v. DUNDRUM.

This, the first match of the Dundrum Cricket Club, which has only recently been formed, was commenced on Friday last, 22nd instant, on their ground at Drummartin, but, owing to the incessant rain which descended during the day, was abandoned on an early stage. The Adelaide went in first, and were got rid of for 26. The Dundrum then followed, and on the fall of the second wicket, had placed 56 on the score, of which 32 were contributed in good style by Mr. S. Arthur. The ground, as well as the players, having by this time got completely saturated, the stumps were drawn by mutual consent, the match being considered drawn.

MANOR v. AIRFIELD.

The return match between these clubs was played on Saturday, 23rd instant, the Manor again being victorious, but by only two runs. The long-stopping of Mr. Benson for the Airfield, and batting of Mr. W. Darley for the Manor, was much admired, as also a square light for six by Mr. Adamson out of the ground. The following is the score:—

MANOR.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A Darley, b Adamson,	1	b Robinson,	1
F. Smith, b Tomlinson,	3	b Adamson,	0
J. H. Garrett, b Tomlinson,	4	b Tomlinson,	0
W. Darley, b Tomlinson,	2	b Tomlinson,	20
J. H. Otway, c Cranfield, b Tomlinson,	8	b Tomlinson,	0
R. Lavatt, run out,	0	run out,	1
C. Latouche, b Adamson,	0	not out,	1
E. Darley, run out,	0	b. Delmege,	3
G. Lloyd, b Tomlinson,	0	b Adamson,	4
J. Woods, c Adamson, b Tomlinson,	0	b Adamson,	1
T. Hall, not out,	1	run out,	0
Leg byes,	2	Byes,	1
		No balls	1
Total	21	Total	34

AIRFIELD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Adamson, b Smith,	10	b Smith,	0
— Delmege, run out,	0	c and b Smith,	4
C. Cochrane, b Smith,	0	b Garrett,	0
W. Tomlinson, c Darley, b Smith,	7	b Garrett,	0
A. Robinson, c Otway, b Garrett,	6	b Smith,	0
G. Clarke, c Darley, b Garrett,	2	run out,	0
— Heritage, b W. Darley,	0	b Garrett,	0
R. Cranfield, run out,	0	b Garrett,	0
E. Moeran, run out,	0	b Garrett,	1
G. Cranfield, b Smith,	0	b Garrett,	0
J. Benson, not out,	1	not out,	10
Wides,	7	Byes,	3
		Leg byes,	1
Total	34	Total	19

Fairs.

KILLESHANDRA, COUNTY CAVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KILLESHANDRA, 22ND JUNE.—This fair was rather smaller in extent than was anticipated, yet there was a good deal of business done taking it altogether. The show of beef was very small, the quality not the best. The demand was good at from 6d to 7½d per lb.; dry stock was in good supply and in fair demand; two years' old store bullocks brought from £7 to £9 10s each; yearlings from £4 10s to £6 each; heifers brought from £8 to £12 each, according to age and quality; springers and dairy cattle went off very well at from £10 to £17 per head. The sheep fair was one of average size; mutton bought from 6d to 6½d per lb., and was in very fair demand; a good number of lots appeared in the lamb fair, which sold at from 20s to 30s, and 35s each. In the pig department there was an average supply; bacon, on the foot, sold at from £2 15s to £3 per cwt.; stores brought from £1 5s to £1 15s each, and small pigs from 12s 6d to 20s each.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

NAPLES.

TURIN, JUNE 25TH.—The *Opinione*, of to-day, publishes the following despatch from Naples:—

"The King is seriously ill. The Government is said to be deliberating upon the restoration of the captured vessels, together with the passengers and merchandise.

FRANCE—THE NEUTRAL PROVINCES.

BERNE, JUNE 24.—The Federal Council has received from Kern, the Minister of Switzerland at Paris, an account of the interview on the 19th with M. Thouvenel, on the annexation of Savoy to France, when the French Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that his Government would not object to the question being brought before a European Conference, at which Switzerland would take part. M. Thouvenel added: Switzerland having, by her note of the 23rd of May last, rejected the French proposals, the Court of the Tuilleries entirely withdrawn them, and France will henceforth merely place herself in the position formerly occupied by Sardinia, in reference to the obligations resulting from the neutralization of Faucigny and Chablais. M. Thouvenel is said to have further declared that the Emperor Napoleon would not give up any portion of the territory of Savoy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 25.—The Spanish Government, by the medium of its Charge d'Affairs at Turin, has presented a protest to Count Cavour against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilian revolutionary party. Should the remonstrance of Spain remain without any effect, the Spanish Legation would be ordered to quit Turin.

MAIL NEWS.

The Nubia, with the outward Calcutta and China mails of the 26th of May, broke her main shaft, on her way down the Red Sea, towards Aden. The Norma took the mails, &c., on to Calcutta.

The Delta, from Southampton on the 12th, arrived at Malta, at 7 a.m., on the 21st, and sailed for Alexandria at 6 p.m., on the same day.

THE GERMAN DUCHIES.

COPENHAGEN, SUNDAY.—Count Montke, the Danish Minister Plenipotentiary in France, has arrivee here, having been summoned by the Government on account of the affairs of the German Duchies.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

VIENNA, 25TH JUNE.—The interview of the Sovereigns at Baden has brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia as regards the re-organization of the Military Constitution of the confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the Conference on that question, which will take place at Baden. Austria has sent a Colonel of the general staff

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Valetta, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at six this morning. Mails left for London at ten. The Ceylon, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at noon on the 22nd, and is expected to arrive at Southampton on the 1st July.

DEATH OF PRINCE JEROME.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The "Moniteur" of this morning announces that Prince Jerome expired yesterday evening.

ROME

Private letters from Rome state that Cardinal Wiseman's health is said to be visibly declining, and it is added that very little hope is entertained of saving the life of that eminent divine.

DREADFUL CASE OF POISONING IN LIVERPOOL.

A man named Winslow, has been arrested in Liverpool, and charged before the Magistrates with the murder of Mrs. Jones, a widow and boarding-house-keeper, with whom he had lived for some years. It is supposed that Winslow has poisoned several members of the same family, the motive being to obtain the money which Mrs. Jones had amassed, a considerable sum. The case has been remanded for an examination of Mrs. Jones' body.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have extended the time for the entry of the Volunteers who desire to compete for prizes at the Wimbledon meeting on 2nd July, up to Saturday next, 30th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—The Great Eastern was passed in lat. 48-2. N., long. 17-48. W., by the barque, Flying Eagle, from Fernando Port, arrived here. The Great Eastern was under fore and aft canvas and steam. Going ahead fast.

THE CHINESE MISSION—WRECK OF THE MALABAR.

The "Times" has received the following telegram from its own correspondent:—

TRIESTE, JUNE 24.—The steamer which left Alexandria on the 8th June, brings advices from Point de Galle to the 28th May. The Malabar, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros on board, was wrecked when about to leave Galle Harbour on the 22nd of May. All the passengers and crew were saved. A portion of the mail was saved. Both ambassadors have lost their credentials and papers. All the bullion and baggage sank with the ship. The ambassadors will sail on the 6th June for Hong Kong.

THE GERMAN FRONTIERS—WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Since the return of the Emperor from Baden, orders have been given by the Minister of war, to send the Regiments concentrated on the Eastern frontiers of France to their several depots. General Ulrich commanding a division in the department of the Ain, received a telegram on the 17th inst., which instructed him to divide his corps composed of four regiments of Infantry between the tours of Cahours and Cambraa the the opposite extremities of France.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

Advices from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making preparation for war, the quantity of ammunition which appears daily by Trieste is enormous. Four corps d'armee are already complete, and the fifth is shortly expected, there are 7,000 men established in an entrenched camp at Pescheria, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of the Romagna.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the immense multitude in the park, and the pressure of the crowd at different points the whole proceedings passed off without any serious accident, indeed, there were only two mishaps on the fields. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Otho Fitzgerald were both thrown from their horses, but without severe injury. The most striking moment is admitted to have been when the volunteers having formed again in the original position first saluted the Queen, and then raising a prodigious cheer, which was responded to from every side and corner of the park.

The "Times," in a leader, asserts that the demonstration of Saturday, gives the lie to the Continental observation, that there are an unmilitary nation, and adds everything great in the country, has come out unexpectedly we were the last nation in Europe to have colonies or foreign dependencies. About 200 years ago we had hardly a navy. France and Holland preceded us in Canals. We do not know ourselves what there is in us or the boundless versatility of our race, but it is in our power to become a great military nation.

All the the morning papers have leaders on the Review. Great praise is awarded to the different corps for their remarkable punctuality.

The "Daily News" says that with 250,000 volunteers in regular training, the question of National Defences would be practically settled in the cheapest and most expeditious manner, multiply the volunteers and we are safe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is rumoured that the Emperor Napoleon is in correspondence with the Count Chambord, and the Orleans family, for the purpose of bringing the remains of Charles X. and Louis Phillippe, to St. Denis to be entered with the remains of other sovereigns of France.

Private accounts from Rome say that General Guyon, the commander of the French forces in that city, has demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lamorciere, who is on the best terms with General Guyon, is making preparations as if he expected shortly to be attacked.

The "Post" says the French foreign office is initiating with the French Government, a negociation that may result in reconciling the stipulations of the Treaty of Zurich, with those of the final act of the Congress of Vienna. This object will most probably be carried into effect by a conference of the different Powers. The Emperor Napoleon has given orders that the Papal loan shall be quoted at the Bourse like all other loans.

TRINITY CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, BELFAST—PRESENTATION.—Friday evening last, the Rev. Theodore Campbell, Incumbent of Trinity Church, and the teachers of the Sunday-schools in connection therewith, assembled together at tea, for the purpose of showing their respect for an old and valued teacher, Mr. John Williamson, who is about to proceed to Sheffield to fill the important situation of a missionary in that town. After tea and fruit had been partaken of, the Rev. T. Campbell, in a very feeling address, alluded to Mr. Williamson's departure from amongst them, and said he regretted losing one who had from a child been connected with Trinity Church, and who by his Christian department had gained the respect and esteem of those who had been connected with him as Sunday-school teachers. He also expressed his thankfulness to God that he had honoured his flock so highly as to take two of them within the last six months to labour in His vineyard. The Superintendent, Mr. James M'Cleery, then presented Mr. Williamson with a highly-complimentary address on behalf of the Incumbent and teachers, to which Mr. Williamson read a suitable reply. After religious exercises, the meeting separated, wishing their old friend success in the new sphere which it has pleased God to open.—Belfast News-Letter.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THE BIRD'S NEST, OR HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, KINGSTOWN.

A bazaar was held yesterday, in the Salthill Gardens, in aid of the funds of the above very admirable institution. There are at present maintained and educated in this nursery thirty-three children, who, having been deprived in their tender years of the guardianship of one or both of their parents, would necessarily have been exposed to the temptations and privations of life, were it not that such a home threw open its doors, and invited these fatherless and motherless little ones to enter. The idea of forming this institution originated, with the late lamented Mrs. George Wale (the youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin); and her friends desirous of raising a memorial to her memory, have selected this, the latest of the many good works in which she was engaged, as the one on which they will stamp the memory of the founder. The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of the daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother. The committee have, therefore, procured suitable premises, which afford facilities not only for the proposed enlarged nursery, capable of holding sixty children, but which may include also a dormitory for boys, with schoolrooms and play-ground, which have long been greatly needed for the extension of the missionary work in this locality. The latter shall be considered as a memento to Mrs. Whately, while the "Bird's Nest," shall still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale, the whole building forming a joint memorial to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work. In order to carry out these views, two stalls in the bazaar were particularly devoted to the procuring of the fund necessary to accomplish so laudable a design, while the returns of the other stalls were appropriated to the support of the present establishment. The early part of the day being fine, a large number of the *elite* assembled in the Salthill Gardens at one o'clock. Three marquees were erected on the ground; in the largest of these was displayed a quantity of fancy work of every variety, together with a large collection of articles adapted both for ornament and use. The following ladies kindly devoted their time and attention to the sale of the work, and presided over the various stalls:—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. J. Smyly, Miss Roole, Miss Murphy, Miss Lyster, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Kincaid. The result, we understand, was very satisfactory, and the proceeds of the day (nearly one hundred pounds) fully realised the most sanguine expectation of the well-wishers of the charity. Several of the children were present, who appeared in excellent health, and were all cleanly, neatly, and comfortably clad, evidently exhibiting the great care that is taken of them. They also sung several pretty hymns and nursery rhymes, each taking their appointed part, and thus producing an admirable harmonious effect. The band of the 76th Regiment was present, and, under the able directions of Signor J. Regarroli, the efficient bandmaster performed several popular pieces of music, among which the following were exceedingly well executed:—

Selections,	Louisa Miller,	Verdi.
Aria,	Ernano,	Verdi.
Valse,	Dinorah,	Laurent.
Selections,	Bohemian Girl,	Balfe.

The bazaar was re-opened in the evening at seven o'clock, but in consequence of the very heavy shower of rain which fell about five o'clock, there were not as many present as would otherwise have been, as the grass was thereby rendered totally unfit for walking on.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

A very melancholy occurrence which terminated fatally, took place at 3, George's place, Kingstown, on yesterday morning, at about half-past eleven o'clock. A young man named Kelly, an assistant guard on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, residing with his mother at Merrion, was, it would appear, on Sunday night, at the wedding of a girl named Byrne, the daughter of a dairyman who lives in part of the house, No. 3, George's-place. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, the festivities having drawn to a close, he entered the room of a friend of his, named Joseph Keely, a painter, and, being tired and somewhat overcome with the effects of drink, he lay down on the sofa and went to sleep. Awaking about ten o'clock, he felt extremely thirsty, and, seeing a bottle lying near the sofa, he took it up, and filling out half a glassful, drank it off, supposing it to be peppermint. Mary Keely was present, and saw him drink it, but did not know what was in the bottle. On examination it was found that it contained a solution of scianide of potassium, used by the Keelys for photographic purposes. Dr. Ledwidge was immediately sent for, and arriving in three minutes afterwards, applied the stomach pump, and ordered mustard and water to be poured down his throat, but all to no purpose. The case was too desperate for medical skill to remedy, and the unfortunate man, after suffering the most acute agony and torture, expired after the lapse of three quarters of an hour. The bottle containing the poison and the tumbler are at the police station, and will be produced at the coroner's inquest, which will be held on the body of the deceased this day (Tuesday), at two o'clock.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A female, named Mary Messit, residing at Kingstown, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness, and placed in a cell in the Kingstown Police-office. While there she made a most determined attempt to destroy herself by strangulation, by tying a scarf twice round her neck, and pulling the ends with all her might. She was prevented from committing the rash act by the interference of Constable 51 F, who took the scarf from her, and took steps to prevent its recurrence. She will be brought up for trial this morning.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, Francis Thorp Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Julia West, a woman about sixty years of age, residing in Abbey-street, Dublin, was arrested on a warrant granted and signed by D. M'Dermott, Esq., on information from the oath of Eliza Anne West, of 7, Cumberland-street, Kingstown, that on the 8th of June instant, Julia West, her mother, committed a breach of the peace towards her, by seizing her by the throat, and collecting a crowd in Cumberland-street, Kingstown, by calling her insulting names. She was summoned for the 13th instant, and appeared by attorney. The case was postponed until the 15th instant, but she failed to appear personally, or by attorney, on the statement of her daughter, that she feared a future breach of the peace. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, or to find two bails for £10 each, and herself in £20.

James Byrne, of 6, Kingstown-avenue, a labourer, was brought up in custody of Constable 119 F, charged with being disorderly, and taking off his coat and challenging another man to fight him, at Clarence-street, on the previous night.

William Reynolds, of No. 24, Mayor-street, Dublin, or Dundalk, county Louth, a cattle dealer, was brought up in custody of Constable 81 F. From the evidence, it appeared that he was found at the Kingstown Railway Terminus, between 11 and 12 a.m., on Sunday morning, supposed to be in a state of insanity, and threatening to commit suicide. The railway authorities refused to allow him to travel by train to Dublin, on account of the disturbed state of his mind. Having been examined by Dr. Ireland, and pronounced insane, he was committed to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, as a dangerous lunatic.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—The following are amongst the latest arrivals:—J. Harris, Esq., and Mrs. Harris; Wm. Griffith, Esq., and Mrs. Griffith; Thomas West, Esq., and Mrs West; Thos. Williams, Esq.; Henry Grace, Esq.; —— Disserolle, Esq., and —— Russell, Esq.; Mrs. Cope, family, and suite; Captain Daly, Captain Jackson, and Master Jackson; Rev. William Willis, Rev. J. Coppin, J. Esmond, Esq; Mrs. and the Misses Esmond; H. Harvey, Esq.; Wm. Grubb, Esq.; the Right Hon. Lord Southwell, W. C. Elliott, Esq.; William Parker, Esq.; Lieutenant K. Hill, 14th Regiment; H. O. Willis, Esq., and F. Willis, Esq. Departures:—Right Rev. Dr. Murphy; Right Rev. C. M'Nally; Master Cotton; William Brady, Esq.; Isaac Eyre, Esq., and Mrs. Eyre; Col. H. White, M.P.; H. Matthieson, Esq.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM AND THE CHAPEL OF GORTLITEERA.

It will be remembered that some time ago a trial took place in the town of Carrick-on-Shannon, in which the Earl of Leitrim sought and obtained possession of the above chapel, which is situate about three miles from the town of Drumlish. Since then he claimed his right to possess the building, but has been steadfastly refused by the parishioners, and he accordingly claimed the protection of the soldiery and police in order to enforce his right. On Saturday evening, a company of the 15th Regiment of Foot arrived in the town for the above purpose, and I understand a troop of cavalry is also on its way. To-day, the Earl of Leitrim came into town per rail, at half past ten o'clock, and was received at the railway station by an immense crowd. He, however, did not seem the least disturbed by the reception he received, but walked coolly down the street and entered the hotel, amidst the hisses and groans of hundreds of people. On his arrival there, he stopped for some time, and the crowd, having vastly increased in numerical strength, gave vent to their feelings in most opprobrious epithets, but, notwithstanding all, his lordship, nothing daunted, mounted the box-seat of his carriage in the hotel yard and drove out along the Strokestown-road at a rapid pace, followed by the crowd, hissing, yelling, and casting stones after the carriage. His lordship simply lifted his hat from his head for an instant or two, and drove away. To-morrow will decide the fate of the chapel, but I scarcely think that the congregation will hold out very long against such a formidable force as will be assembled.—*From a Correspondent.*

Our attention has been called to a statement that appeared in our army news of Saturday, "that soldiers are not required to salute officers of the civil department of the army." The War Office circular refers only to clerks in the civil department not having commissions,

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY.

The annual meeting of this society, which has worked out so much real benefit to mankind, was held last evening in our Metropolitan Hall, which was crowded in every part. The platform was occupied by several clergymen. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Samuel Waddy, Governor of Wesley College, Sheffield, and President of the Conference. After prayer had been offered up, the chairman addressed some observations to the meeting. The report was then read by the Rev. J. D. Powell. Its details were of a most cheering character, and were listened to with marked attention and pleasure by the persons present.

The Rev. John Scott, Principal of the Training Institution at Westminster, moved the adoption of the report. He said it was impossible to look at the objects which that society had before them, without perceiving that they were beset with many and great difficulties, and that the end they had set out to attain was not to be accomplished by any very easy effort. The great magnitude of the work was one great difficulty in their way. A particular country had been mentioned, as being one in which their aid was specially required, but many others might be mentioned. In fact, the whole world was in such a condition that it needed all their missionary aid. (Hear, hear.) There were very few parts of the world which did not require the reviving influences of the Gospel to be spread over the land. There were difficulties in the work itself—the labour they desired to accomplish was to change the opinions of a vast portion of mankind—opinions which had not been entertained slightly, but which were held memorially, and were engrafted in the minds of the people, and clung to with great tenacity; and what was, perhaps, as great a work, they desired to change their habits—in fact, to turn the world upside down. (Hear, hear.) They did not confine their hopes and operations to a little country or a little island, but spread them over the wide world, which called for change in every part. (Applause.) While such matters were considered, it was right, also, to look unto themselves. What were they that they should consider they could make such a great impression upon the world? They were a people who had God with them, and that was the reason of their power. The rev. gentleman then referred to the recent missionary anniversaries in London, which, he said, afforded good grounds of encouragement. At the last of all, they had representatives from different parts of the world, and the evidence which was borne plainly proved that God was blessing their operations wherever they had laboured. (Applause.) Their success exceeded by far all the anticipations held upon the matter. If they looked at India herself, Ceylon, especially Southern and Western Africa, or the islands of the South Sea, without going to their old colonies in the West Indies, they would see what a very different and altered world they had now, compared with what it was fifty years ago. (Hear, hear.) And it was not the least of the results that had been produced that a great number of persons had risen up in these countries converted to God, and were themselves teachers of His truths to the people about them. But it would be a very sad thing if they were the only instrumentality for bringing the Word of God to the ignorant heathen. Their friends of the Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the Baptists, and the Moravians were labouring well. (Applause.) The result was great when they considered that at least 130,000 of their fellow-creatures had been converted. He (Mr. Scott) hoped their missions in this country would be prosecuted with even more than their former zeal, and it would prove the best remedy of all Ireland's evils, for he believed she had none but those created by herself. (Hear, hear.) The island was beautiful, and the enlightened of her people were generous and warm-hearted, and their undertakings ought to be attended with a success equal to the good feeling with which they were carried on. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by moving—"That the report read be received, and that the meeting offers its grateful thanks to Almighty God for the success with which he has graciously blessed the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in common with those of other Evangelical bodies."

The Rev. Wm. Arthur, M.A., of London, on coming forward to second the adoption of the resolution, was received very warmly. He said that at all times it was remarked that Ireland was a very missionary country, and he found just at present a great enterprise was going on all round them. It was visible in the streets and everywhere, and the old Christians of Rome were working against their faith, and almost approaching towards taking from its shoulders the very head of their Church itself. (A laugh.) It was said that through their great fears of heresy in 1848 and 1849, the head of the Church went out of Rome, and there being great danger that similar distress might arise again, from the heretical position of Italy, Ireland had now undertaken a mission to them. (Laughter.) Those who had the special care of that city permitted two periodicals to appear amongst them—one, a sort of newspaper published by the Government every day; the other, a magazine published by the Jesuits once a fortnight. The first article in these papers was called "Temporal Arms for the Defence of Spiritual Power." So far as one could make out, in regard to this country, the necessity for missionary labour had come. He had been lately there—(hear, hear)—and saw and heard a great deal. In Turin an Englishman said to him that they were in almost daily expectation of receiving the Pope's excommunication, and although that was nothing to some, still there was no telling what the effect of it would have upon the king. He (Mr Arthur) asked some persons in Italy what they thought of the "bull," and they answered that perhaps the women might be afraid of it, but that no one else was. He went into a shop where there were some women, and, having got into conversation, asked them what would become of them if they were excommunicated by the Holy Father "Let him try it," they all replied. (Laughter.) Are you not afraid? "No; we are not now in the sixteenth century." But what if he ex communicated the King? "The King is fighting for the country bravely, and one and all of us will stand by him." Such were some of the questions put, and the answers received. (Applause.) He went to another shop of a higher standing, and equal contempt for the excommunication was expressed. One woman asked whether he thought they should be afraid, and she was amused by his answering that the English did not care about "the bull," and that since they had received his curse they never cared to obtain his blessing. (A laugh.) He met a man once, and expressed his opinion that the Holy Father was a good old man after all, and the reply was one of great doubt, and that it was reasonable the Irish should believe in him, for they were far enough away from him. (Loud laughter.) The cry now was "The Holy Father and dear bread." Nor were these expressions of disaffection concealed, but they were manfully expressed, and without fear. One could not feel, in regarding this people, but that if they were free, and a Mamagne could play upon the mob, great works could be accomplished. The rev. gentleman then referred to the fact of the Irish going over to the Pope, and alluded to the dangers of fever and climate which lay in their path. He thought that if men went forth to them who understood the language, and could listen to the Romans telling their own story, he would return to Ireland and bless God that they had been born under a Protestant Government. (Applause.) Mr. Arthur then referred to a publication of papers from the archives of the revolted Legations, which, he said, had only just come out, having been hitherto kept under the lock and key of the Holy Father. The information of the secret machinations of the Papal government contained in these documents, was of a highly interesting character, and proved that even so late as 1855 the secret Inquisition was carried on in all its horrors. Men were encouraged to give private information of every "heretic," in order to bring him under the torture. The whole of the penal and the canon law was allowed to be applied at the will of an ordinary. The rev. speaker then gave some illustrations of the atrocities which were perpetrated, even in the present day, by the minions of the Papal throne, and having exhorted the people of this country to the necessity of sending out spiritual aid to those benighted souls, concluded a very able address amidst loud applause.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. J. Ayliffe, missionary from South Africa, next spoke, and was followed by other divines.

The meeting broke up at a little after ten o'clock.

IRISH INVASIONS.

We take it as a compliment to our good sense and forbearance that the French Emperor does not interpose his authority and forbid these attacks, in newspapers and pamphlets, which are almost without intermission directed against this country by the press of Paris. It must be the knowledge of our placable disposition which guides the Emperor in his policy in this matter, otherwise how can we account for the unchallenged publication of pamphlets, under the very eyes of his officials and by the recognised Government publisher, instigating insurrection in Ireland, the dismemberment of the British empire, and the dethronement of her Majesty the Queen? How else explain the laxity shown in the case of these obvious instances, compared with the prompt vigilance displayed against the veiled generalities contained in M. Paradol's pamphlet? Amongst the testamentary bequests of the Convention to which the Emperor has served himself heir, besides those of "natural frontiers," there was also the no less cherished project of an independent Ireland. Of course, as the Emperor is our close ally, that clause in the will cannot now find favour in his eyes. It has, however, been taken up with irrepressible zeal by some of the fiery friends of humanity by whom he is surrounded. Recent events in Sicily and historical reminiscences have stimulated in their hearts the passion for universal regeneration which so distinguished the French apostle of liberty in 1793; and as Ireland is now the nearest and dearest object of the new affection, seeing that the Conference of Baden-Baden did nothing for the emancipation of Belgium or the Rhenish provinces, they have revived the old battle-cry of anarchy, of "Ireland for the Irish."

But we must remind those "friends of humanity" that the tenure by which England held and still holds Ireland is in no respect analogous to that by which Naples has so long misruled Sicily. We admit that, excepting, of course, the brilliant success which has attended the descent of Garibaldi, there appears a resemblance between his expedition and that of Humbert, the republican general who landed under the character of liberator upon the west coast of Ireland in the latter part of the last century. But there is this notable difference between the two cases, that while the Sicilians have long suffered real and substantial grievances which have excited the sympathy and aroused the indignation of surrounding nations, the people of Ireland at the period referred to, though their social and political condition was susceptible of improvement, were in the enjoyment of a fair share of good government, and were living under rulers who were favourable, as far as prudent considerations would justify its adoption, to a progressive and generous policy. Humbert, however, did not believe this to be the case; and as he listened at Rochelle to the highly-coloured recitals of a number of Irish refugees, which operated upon the mind of an adventurous and restless revolutionary soldier with all the magic force which one of the appeals of Peter the Hermit might have been supposed to have had upon that of a fanatical crusader, he determined, upon his own responsibility, to embark in an enterprise of no ordinary magnitude and danger. He resolved to liberate Ireland from British rule, relying for success upon the courage and discipline of his followers, and the hearty co-operation of the disaffected strangers for whom he drew the sword. The French Directory was averse to the enterprise; but Humbert, resolved that this circumstance should not deter him, and leaving to the Government the alternative of abandoning or sustaining him at some future stage of his warlike undertaking when fortune should smile upon his efforts, summoned together the magistrates, merchants, and other leading inhabitants of Rochelle, and compelled them to advance him a sum of money, and supply him with necessaries for his expedition. With this aid he, after a short preparation, set sail for Ireland with a small squadron consisting of three frigates and a smaller vessel, carrying upon board 1,000 rank and file, with a considerable proportion of officers, and a large supply of arms and some artillery. In less than a month afterwards he landed at the scene of his destination, amid the consternation of a feeble national defence force composed of the Leinster Fencibles and a few yeomanry who fled at his approach; and the French Chasseurs were speedily scampering through the streets of Killala, and the lynx-eyed tirailleurs shooting down whoever offered the least resistance to their progress. It was the rumoured success in Paris of Humbert's small force, coupled by the obstinate stand made by the rebels at Wexford, which induced the Directory to change its opinion as to the wisdom and practicability of an Irish invasion, and led the then able Foreign Minister of France, De la Croix, when warmly sanctioning the subsequent formidable expedition sent forth under the command of Hoche and Grouchy, to declare that "England was invulnerable unless deprived of Ireland."

We are tempted to pause for a moment, and compare the past with the present, in order that we may ascertain what similarity there is between the Ireland of 1798 and that of 1860. Lord Castlereagh, in a letter to the Duke of Portland, describes the sanguinary rebellion of 1798 as "a Jacobinical conspiracy throughout the kingdom pursuing its objects chiefly with Popish instruments;" and Gordon, in his history of the affair, states that in its first eruption it was made a religious war by the lower classes in the south of Ireland." This state of things was bad enough, but the Government of the day could reckon upon some important advantages which tended to strengthen its hands and render it more than a match for the insurgents and their foreign auxiliaries. If the great mass of the Roman Catholics were disloyal, there was a large portion of the clergy and laity who "feared God and honoured the King," and who were hostile to treason at home or aggression from abroad. Doctor Troy, the Roman Catholic Metropolitan of Dublin, hurled his excommunications against all who had engaged in the rebellion—a step which it should be observed Doctor Cullen, his successor, has never taken with respect to the Phoenix Clubs or Ribbon Associations—and his example was imitated by many of his order throughout Ireland, and was productive of the best results, and a considerable number of the nobility, gentry, middle and lower classes, professing the same faith, gave no just ground for suspecting their loyalty. The Roman Catholics, moreover, were then only in the possession of a moderate share of political power; while, upon the other hand, every town of any importance in Ireland was inhabited by a sturdy and influential class of Protestant burghers, and every castle and mansion in the rural districts could boast of an occupant imbued with the spirit which distinguished the first English settlers, and ready to trample upon treason wherever it reared its head. We now live in a new world, as it were—in an age when the condition of affairs has, unfortunately, assumed a very different aspect. It is not now necessary for Irish rebels to proceed abroad to invite foreigners to invade their native country. In these days, when emperors and kings go to war for an idea and the augmentation of territory, Ireland has become the subject of discussion in Continental newspapers, and the propriety of seizing or annexing it has been gravely suggested and forcibly urged. The mysterious visits last year of French engineering officers to that country—which steam and electricity have rendered a less difficult object of attack to the daring invader—with the view, as it is generally believed, of spying out the nakedness of the land, would justify alarm, and leave it to be inferred that some mischief is in the wind, which only awaits an opportunity to develope itself in an act of hostility. Never, in our opinion, were such an event unhappily to occur, has the internal state of Ireland been more unsatisfactory, or its chance of successfully resisting a foreign foe more calculated to inspire well-grounded apprehension.

The Romish population of Ireland seem as anxious for a religious war as their fathers were in 1798; and if we are to judge from events passing before us, they would now be certain, were such a domestic calamity to arise, not to be discouraged by many of those above them from taking the field. There is but too much reason, we fear, to conclude that Dr. Cullen, who daily sets himself in antagonism to the executive authority, and, whether it be Commissioners of Education or Poor Laws, exhorts the clergy and people over whom he exercises influence to disobey and thwart them by an active opposition or a system of passive resistance, would not strongly discountenance any attempt to overthrow a form of government whose tribunals, as he has just informed the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, are constituted so as to become the instruments "of oppression, despotism, and injustice." He and those who concur with him in conniving at a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, when it is found necessary to raise recruits to fight for the Pope in Italy, would not, it is to be presumed, regret any accidental circumstance which might extend the contest for Papal supremacy to Ireland.

As we contemplate the present feeble Irish Government, and regard the position of Lord Carlisle, which is every way so disadvantageous to that occupied by Lord Cornwallis at a former eventful period in the history of Ireland, we feel but little assured of the safety of that part of the United Kingdom which the shrewd James I. termed "the back-door" of his dominions, so far as that depends upon the Papists.—*Press.*

HERRING REPORT.

Our advices from the Lewes are up to Wednesday inclusive by mail, and are as follows:—

Stornoway, June 13, 1860.—The fishing has been somewhat retarded since last report, in consequence of stormy weather. Annexed is a statement of the catch since last writing:—

	Boats Out.	Highest.	Average.
June 7	200	36 crans	4½
" 8	200	31 "	6
" 9	200	34 "	5½
" 12	60	28 "	4

Monday night became very stormy, and most of the boats came back without shooting their nets. Yesterday no boats went to sea. The average for the season, over the fleet of boats (475), is 60 crans. The gale has taken off, and the boats will get to sea to-night. Two steamers have arrived from Wick, and one from Glasgow, with barrels, and sailing vessels are arriving daily with stock. We have, however, subsequent information by sailing vessels and boats, which includes the fishing up to Saturday. It had then fallen back considerably, the average not exceeding a couple of crans daily. It is still under 70 crans for the season. Ample supplies of stock had been received, and as high as 30s. was being given per cran of fresh herrings, for the Glasgow markets. Most of the stranger crews had left for home, well fished; but the local fishermen will continue at the fishing for three weeks longer. Here the ordinary June preparations are going forward, and hauling down of boats has commenced. It is probable a few boats will try the fishing with nets in the beginning of the week. Appearances are still good, though few herrings have been caught with nets since our last. From Fraserburgh we learn that considerable quantities of fine herrings have been caught. A quantity had been cured in half barrels, which were sold to a foreign captain at 17s. each. Contracts for the first of the season's cure continue to be made on a limited scale. It is believed that in the Wick, Latheron, and Helmsdale districts there are altogether upwards of 25,000 of the first cured herrings already sold, at the uniform figure of 28s. per barrel, to be full crown branded, if desired by the purchaser, and the curer paying the fee. It is not likely that the brand will be sought for any July fish. At Fraserburgh 28s. 6d. has been agreed upon.—*Northern Ensign.*

TUAM QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuam, Saturday.—The quarter sessions for this town have just closed. The business comprised the following:—Civil bills, 206; ejectments, 13; Crown cases, 14; appeals, 2; applications for spirit licences, 8.

The Crown cases were chiefly unimportant.

Crosbie M. Harvey, Esq., sub-inspector of police, Dinmore, prosecuted John Finn, for having, on the 6th of May last, assaulted him while in the discharge of his duty.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Kyne, of Headford, was charged by Bridget Bane with having assaulted her, at the fair of Castlehacket, so as to endanger her life. Fined £20, £12 6s. 8d. of which, when paid, was handed over to complainant by order of the chairman, Wm. Westropp Brereton, Esq., Q.C., as compensation for the injuries sustained.

The only civil bill cases of any importance were three at the suit of Edmond Concannon, Esq., against Patrick Kelly, Esq., both of Tuam, for £4 each. The complainant and defendant are both millowners in Tuam, and the actions were brought for damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the manner in which the defendant had, in the months of May and June, regulated the sluices of his mill.

Mr. Concannon, Q.C., with Mr. James Concannon, solicitor, appeared for complainant; Mr. Conway for defendant. After a protracted hearing, the jury (a special one) returned a verdict for defendant.

Testimonial to Sir Thomas Tobin.—The testimonial from the superintendent, officers, artisans, and workmen employed at the Royal Gunpowder Mills, Ballincollig, to Sir Thomas Tobin, on his retirement from the management of the concern after the long period of twenty-six years, was presented to Sir Thomas on Tuesday last. The preparations to give Lady Tobin and himself a cordial reception were most tastefully arranged. The whole body of the men, with their wives and children, numbering some hundreds, were ranged on either side the approach leading up to a raised platform erected for the occasion in a large building which was decorated with banners and evergreens. On the arrival of Sir Thomas and Lady Tobin at the entrance they were greeted with a hearty Irish welcome, and were met by Mr. Somerville, the new superintendent, who read the address to Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas Tobin expressed Lady Tobin's and his own thanks to his friends; after which the assemblage cheered heartily and then retired.

BANQUET TO THE 78th HIGHLANDERS AT HAMILTON.

[illegible]

Last Friday night, a grand banquet, in honour of the 78th Highlanders, took place at Hamilton, and by the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, was held in the riding-school, adjoining Hamilton palace. This capacious building was tastefully fitted up at his grace's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. Gairdner, factor, and Mr. Grant, clerk of works, to whom great praise is due for their speedy exertions to meet the public convenience. Mr. Mitchell, head gardener at the palace, performed his part very creditably, from the beautiful manner in which he decorated the apartment with evergreens, flowers, wreaths, banners, and devices around the interior of the walls. The devices consisted of such memorable names as "Lucknow," "Cawnpore," "Balaklava," "Welcome 78th," &c., made up in letters of red and white hawthorn, showing fine specimens of artistic handiwork. In a space right and left behind the chair there were erected galleries for the ladies, which were newly constructed, and afforded excellent accommodation for the beauty and fashion of the district. A platform was also placed near the roof of the building, right above the ladies' galleries, and whereon the Motherwell Instrumental Band were located, and during the evening accompanied the toasts with appropriate airs.

At about six o'clock, Lieutenant Forrest and Ensign Dykes, Hamilton No. 2 Company, were appointed by Captain Nisbet to proceed to the barracks to escort Colonel M'Intyre and the officers and soldiers of the 78th to the place of meeting, which was accordingly done, the streets being lined by many spectators.

There were about 170 soldiers, including officers, between 60 and 70 Volunteers, and upwards of 200 civilians present, besides about 150 ladies in the galleries. The riding-school presented altogether a very gay and imposing appearance.

The chair was occupied by Provost Nisbet, who was supported on the right by Colonel M'Intyre and other officers of the gallant 78th, and the Rev. Thos. Struthers; on the left by Captain Munn and the officers of the 13th Light Dragoons and 78th Highlanders. Near the chair we observed John Clark, Esq., of Kirkland Park, Strathaven; John Dykes, Esq., Clerk of Supply; Dr. James Mitchell, of Millburn; William Allison, Esq., of Coldwakenny; Ensign Dykes, 52nd Rifles; Robert Napier, Esq., jr., of Latham, Avondale; James Neilson, Esq., of Mossend; James Gebbie, Esq., Netherfield; Thomas Henderson, sen., Esq., of Knowehead; W. Rankin, Esq., merchant, Hamilton; Councillors Kellar, Keith, and Thorburn; James Strothers, Esq.; James Alston Dykes, Esq.; George Crawford, Esq. of Thorniewood; Dr. Loudon, Hamilton; Lieut. Forrest, 52nd Rifles, Bailie Sommerville; Treasurer Mackie; Dr. Barr, J.P.; Thomas Anderson, Esq., J.P.; William Brown, Esq., solicitor; Thomas Barclay, Esq., solicitor; James Holmes, Esq., of Kirkstyle; John Aiton, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk; John Kerr, Esq., of Castlehill, Carluke; Alex. Currie, Esq., solicitor; Dr. S. Thomson, Motherwell, and other gentlemen. Major Simpson of Kingsgrange discharged the duties of croupier, and was supported right and left by the Rev. Dr. P. H. Keith; the Rev. William Robertson; Alex. Potter, Esq., of Glenlee; David Gairdner, Esq., factor, Hamilton Palace; A. Orr, Esq., Balgreen; Captain Mackay, chief constable of Lanarkshire; Thomas Tennent, Esq., of Ryeland and Priestgill, Avondale; Joseph Hutcheson Esq., of Woodside; William Gebbie, Esq. of Netherfield; Dr. Moore, Greenhall, Blantyre; Dr. Mullins Alexander Gibson, Esq., of Castlehill, Hamilton; Lieutenant Watkins and Ensign Reid, of Blantyre Rifles; Peter W. Dixon, Esq., of Tuphall; Gilbert F. Miller, Esq., of Avonbank; Dr. Anderson, Bothwell; and others.

The Rev. Thomas Struthers asked a blessing, and the Rev. Dr. Keith returned thanks.

The Chairman, in commencing the evening's proceedings, said—Ladies and gentlemen, as you are well aware, the purpose of our meeting together this evening is to discharge the agreeable duty of expressing our warmest sympathies with the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders, and our admiration of their bravery throughout their whole career, but especially as manifested in the late Indian rebellion. (Hear. Any expression of our feelings can add but little to their well-won honours, but it may prove some solace and satisfaction after all their hardships—showing as it does that we who have been living at home have been watching with interest and admiration those who were engaged in the thickest fray, and on whose courage such momentous interest depended. (Applause.) We are proud, then, to receive them as guests, and we desire to give them, if not a Highland welcome, at least a hearty welcome. (Great cheering.) I have the further satisfaction of conveying this welcome on the part of the magistrates and council of the burgh. (Cheers.) (Addressing Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, he said)—Sir, as commanding officer of that portion of the regiment now amongst us and in consideration of your own lengthened and distinguished services, it is my privilege to intimate that the magistrates and council have unanimously resolved to confer on you the freedom of the burgh. (Great applause.)

Mr. John Dykes then read the address from the Corporation as follows:—

"To Lieut.-Col. Colin Campbell M'Intyre, C.B., and the other officers of the 78th Highlanders, and to the non-commissioned officers and men of that gallant regiment.

"On your return to Scotland, after many years of foreign duty, we, the magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Hamilton, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity now afforded to us of marking our high sense of the value of the services you have rendered to your country, particularly during the recent campaign in India.

"It may be that, in the arduous career through which your regiment has passed, other corps have been by your side hardly inferior to you in courage, discipline, and endurance: it may be that your gallantry and devotion did not surpass that which was so chivalrously displayed in the memorable charge of the six hundred, some of whom we gladly find with us to day; but, in the aim and object of your great Indian struggle, in the obstacles which climate, disease, and clouds of enemies heaped in your path, and in the unflinching energy and endurance with which, by God's blessing, every difficulty was surmounted, and every enemy vanquished, we find what justly calls for special recognition and acknowledgment.

"With the sympathy which binds Scottish hearts together, we marked your brief campaign in Persia, where, in rapid succession, Brazjoon, Kooshal, and Schumragh bore witness to the success of your arms. But it was on your return to India that our deepest interest was stirred. The nation's eyes were then riveted on that land where British power was trembling in the balance. Mutiny and distrust, desolation and despondence, were every where; and over a great region there remained to Britain only the few and scattered posts where our countrymen and countrywomen, with dauntless but too often vain heroism, were defending themselves against the swarming thousands of their merciless foes. It was then that your gallant regiment appeared upon the scene. As at Assaye, it had stamped in the Indian mind the belief that the British were invincible; so it was your task again in a still greater emergency to repeat that lesson. And right nobly and right sternly was that lesson repeated, as you pressed to the rescue of the beleaguered. With breathless interest Britain looked on, yearning for the fate of her children, while you sped that march of unresting victory, daring all, enduring all, to carry rescue and safety while yet there was time. At Futtehpore, where first you met the rebels, we marked in your victory their first defeat, and the turning of the tide. Again, at Aong and Pandoo Nuddee, the rebels are scattered, their guns taken by your brilliant charge under the brave Colonel Hamilton, and Cawnpore is reached. Alas, too late! except to show the fate reserved for those in Lucknow, should it fall. In your after progress towards its relief, it is needless to tell how the hopes of the nation rose with your every onward march, and were sustained by unvarying victory. Nor need we say how anxious to all was the pause when, on your final advance, the Ganges crossed, the rebel hordes closed in around you, and, enveloped by enemies, you pressed on, breasting the tide, till the Alumbagh is reached and gained, and till after the famous march of fire from post to post through Lucknow's long lanes and streets, the Residency is attained, and its brave garrison relieved. Well had you deserved the glad shout of welcome which received you there, and well must that moment of victory have repaid you for your toils and sufferings.

"Soldiers! rest assured that Havelock's words were true when he told you that your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour will not be forgotten by a grateful country.

"To mark the sense entertained by the community we represent of these distinguished services of the regiment, and of the important share which you, Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre, personally bore in them, we beg your acceptance of the only honour we have it in our power to bestow—the freedom of the burgh of Hamilton."

The chairman then said:—Permit me to add that this is the highest honour which it is in our power to bestow; its intrinsic value is not great, and the privilege it confers can add little to you—but we trust it will be acceptable to you as a mark of our esteem. In the list of honorary burgesses in which your name will now be enrolled, you will find yourself associated with men adorning the various walks of life—with a Brougham, a Kossuth, and a Livingstone—men who, like yourself, have toiled in their several vocations, and have earned for themselves the admiration and gratitude of their fellowmen. We therefore beg of you to accept of this mark of our esteem, and while we have the honour and pleasure of receiving your name in our burgess roll, we trust that it may prove a satisfaction to yourself. (Applause.) Permit me, then, to hand you the address which has just been read, with this box and burgess ticket, and to give you a cordial welcome into our fellowship. (great cheering.)

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, in reply, said—Mr. Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Hamilton, permit me, in reply to the very handsome and complimentary address with which you have been pleased to honour the 78th Highlanders this evening, in the name of the commanding officer, officers, and soldiers of that regiment, to return you their most grateful and sincere thanks for the honour that you have done them. It will be appreciated, not only by those who are here present, but by every officer and soldier of the regiment. (Cheers.) It will be preserved among the records of the regiment, and years hence we shall look back to the occasion of this presentation with pride and with pleasure—(loud applause)—with pride that we should be deemed worthy of such a mark of your esteem. On my own part, I beg to return you my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honour which you have done me. I am proud of it, as conveying, through me, a high compliment to my regiment, as you must not suppose for one moment that I attribute this expression of your feeling to any merit which I personally have. It is due to the officers and soldiers of the regiment. For the honourable mention which you have made of the regiment, I beg to return you the grateful thanks of each and everyone. (Loud cheers.)

[illegible] ... proposed and cordially responded to. [illegible] Colonel M'Intyre and Dr. Barr were [illegible] army and navy. [illegible]

The Chairman then rose and said—Mr. Croupier, ladies and gentlemen, like the course of the sun in its career in the heavens may be likened our present proceedings. We inaugurate the day [illegible] dedicated to our beloved sovereign the Queen of Great Britain, whose genial kindness and goodness dispense the beams of warmth and brightness around. Then, pursuing its course, there follows the usual toasts, which tend to add strength and vigour to the beginning. At length the culmination is reached, and it will be conceded by all the stages attendant upon the happy sun. We have now reached the happy point at which let us linger, to gaze and contemplate for an instant. If I were gifted with the ability, and were it necessary, a noble chapter of history could be gathered from the deeds recorded of the 78th Highlanders. Those brave men who have led them, and the not less brave men who have followed them, have, from its earliest origin, distinguished that gallant regiment. (Cheers.) Can worthier guests be found, to whom such respect can be offered, than to the succourers of the innocent and oppressed, and the defenders of our country's Crown and causes? Those honour themselves who can show a just appreciation of the honour of others; and here it was displayed in the valour, fortitude, and unflinching courage shown by the 78th Highlanders in the sanguinary conflicts around Lucknow. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, their bravery and services demand the warmest expressions of our gratitude, and our best wishes for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. (Cheers.) Assaye, Maida, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, all testify of the value of that gallant regiment's career. (Cheers.) It is needless for me to reiterate what you all know, of the deeds done by the handful of men—of Havelock, of Neill, of Outram, and many more. This force directed its march to Cawnpore, where such foul deeds were perpetrated, but, alas! too late to save, and pursued its course to Lucknow, a city containing upwards of a million inhabitants. Here the heroic deeds of the little band had its valorous and determined courage crowned with success. (Loud applause.) The Alumbagh was reached and passed through—the city entered, and safety and succour brought to the helpless widows and orphans, and the besieged. The nation's gratitude was earned by the noble achievements of those who went forth to conquer or to die, in that memorable and God-speeding march in which they, along with their brave companions in arms, were led on by their Christian and gallant leader, the immortal Havelock. (Cheers.) Amongst others, the darings and doings of the 78th shine conspicuous. In all our annals of heroic daring, from brighter pages will ever be enrolled, that which records the relief of the garrison of Lucknow. While many brave hearts, alas! ceased to beat on that field of fame, it becomes us, and we now desire, to welcome and to honour those spared once more to return to their native land, crowned with their well-earned laurels. Let us, then, dedicate a bumper to the health and prosperity of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 78th; and I beg leave to couple with this toast the name of our youngest burgess, Colonel M'Intyre. (Great applause.)

The toast was coupled with the name of Lieutenant Colonel M'Intyre, and was responded to with Highland honours.

The pipers, led by the Duke of Hamilton's piper, M'Arthur, who is the happy possessor of sixteen medals, then marched through the room.

Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre said—Mr. Provost, and gentlemen, permit me, on behalf of every officer and soldier of the 78th Highlanders, to return you our most sincere, grateful, and warm thanks for the honour you have conferred upon the regiment—for the manner in which the toast was proposed, and for the manner in which that toast was received by every one present. (Applause.) The 78th Regiment have had the good fortune to meet with the highest reward at which a soldier can aim, as evinced not only upon this occasion, but on many previous occasions since the return of the regiment from India; and that reward is the approbation of their countrymen. (Cheers.) If there be one thing more than another gratifying, prized, and loved by the soldier, it is the feeling that, however far distant he may be removed from his country, in whatever part of the globe he may be engaged, he is not forgotten by his countrymen at home. (Loud applause.) His career is anxiously watched, and on his return he is welcomed in a manner which amply repays him, and soon makes him forget the dangers, hardships, and privations which he may have undergone. (Great cheering.) If this regiment has by its deeds added but a single leaf, or a fragment of a leaf, to the already brilliant laurel wreath which encircles the fame of their native land, then proud indeed may they feel. You have amongst you now those soldiers whose merit you have so highly extolled. Although they were only a handful the thousands of natives of India could not stand before them. (Great applause.) Their cause was bad; they were traitors at heart; and they were repulsed and checked by a handful of men until succour arrived, when our Empire regained—for she had lost it—her supremacy in the East. Permit me again to thank you for the kindness and hospitality with which you have received us this evening. Believe me, there is not an officer or soldier present, or any one in the regiment, who, when he hears of it, will not feel grateful—very, very grateful—to you, indeed. There are amongst us many young soldiers here present who have not yet been on service; but I trust, when the day comes when their services are called for, they will fight with their elder brethren in upholding the honour of Scotland. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Wm. Robertson proposed "The Memory of the Fallen Heroes of the Indian Rebellion." He said that, while they gave a hearty welcome to the living, it was meet that they should turn for a few moments, with reverend steps, to the contemplation of the memory of the dead. He then, in a few able remarks, glanced at the career of the brave heroes who fell in India—Lawrence, Havelock, Neil, &c.—and concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk in solemn silence, the Duke's piper playing "M'Intosh's Lament."

Major Simpson then gave the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant of the County," which was acknowledged by Mr. Gairdner, who said that his grace concurred with this demonstration most heartily. No sooner was application made for the accommodation required than, with his usual kind good-heartedness, his grace granted it, with instructions that every facility should be given to promote the object in view. (Cheers.)

Mr. Anderson, J.P., gave "The 13th Light Dragoons," which was ably acknowledged by Captain Munn.

The other toasts were—"Lord Clyde," by Mr. J. Dykes, Clerk of Supply; pipers—"The Campbells are Coming;" "Members for the County and Burghs," by Mr. Gebbie; "The Sheriff and Magistrates of the County," by Mr. Aikman, banker; "The Militia of the County," "The Volunteers, by Dr. Barr—acknowledged by Major Simpson; "The Clergy," by Mr. Dickson, rector—acknowledged by Dr. Keith; "The Ladies," by Captain Munn—acknowledged by Mr. Mitchell; "The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council," by Lieut.-Colonel M'Intyre—acknowledged by Dr. Barr; and "The Chairman," by Captain Munn.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, &c.

Last week the proceedings connected with the annual examination of the Portora Royal School, at the commencement of the Summer vacation, were closed by the distribution of the premiums, addresses by the head master and others, and a series of recitations by the pupils. The examination, which continued for some days, was, we understand, such as to reflect high credit, not only on the system pursued by Mr. Steele, and the abilities and zeal of the different masters, but on the talents and industry of the young answerers themselves. The proceedings of Tuesday took place in the lower schoolroom, which, notwithstanding the extensive improvements that have taken place since Mr. Steele came here, appears to us to be still rather small. A stage was erected at one end of the room, and was very handsomely decorated, wings, rear, &c., by the pupils themselves. At one side of the room a temporary gallery was erected, and used by the recipients of prizes and those boys who took part in the proceedings of the day. The rest of the room was occupied by a large number of daily visitors, a number of the clergy and gentry of the county, the masters of the school, senior pupils and others. Among other studies, music seems to claim a considerable share of attention at Portora, and a brass band, formed from among the pupils, performed during the morning in a really creditable manner—though we understand that it has been in existence but a few weeks. Mr. Hughes, one of the masters, performed during the day several pieces on the harmonium.

The chair was taken by Acheson Lyle, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry, and one of the Commissioners of Education.

The Rev. Mr. Steele said it devolved upon him to explain to the ladies and gentlemen why he had invited them there on that occasion. He had done so because it was the day set apart for the distribution of the prizes and medals. The medal examination is conducted by means of written papers furnished principally by Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and generally one of the Fellows comes down to superintend the examination. He (Mr. Steele) would detain the audience but as short a time as possible, as he knew the closing part of the day's proceedings, the recitations would be the most interesting to them. There are three medals awarded each year—one to the best classical scholar, a second to the best science scholar, and the third to the pupil who has shown the greatest proficiency in modern literature—English, French, and German. He was sure that they would all rejoice that the medalist and first prizemen of last year had more than maintained the reputation which they had gained here. They all entered Trinity College, Dublin, immediately afterwards, obtaining severally the first classical sizarship, second science sizarship, third science sizarship, and fourth classical sizarship. (Hear, hear.) To gain this they had to undergo a severe examination; subsequently, in November last, Mr. Purser stood first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships, and obtained either first or second University prizes in Latin and Greek, French and German, English Literature, History and Geography. (Hear.) He was not done with that gentleman; the ordinary time for competing for a University scholarship in Dublin is the third year, and Mr. Purser, who was at Portora last year, had already obtained a University scholarship, being the third person who had ever gained that prize in his junior freshman year since the college was founded by Queen Elizabeth, one of the other two also having been a Portora boy. (Cheers.) The masters and pupils of the school had expressed a desire to present to Mr. Purser some token of their esteem, in which desire he most heartily concurred. [Mr. Steele then called up Mr. Purser, and, in his own name, and in that of the other masters and pupils, presented him with Merivale's History of the Romans.] There was a fourth medal granted last year to the most efficient prefect of the school, the gentleman to whom it was awarded (Mr. Albert Smith) is now an Ensign in her Majesty's [illegible] Regiment of Foot—(handed the medal to Mr. Smith)—and he believed that the skill which had been displayed by him in governing the pupils committed to his charge would be an earnest of the efficiency with which he would serve her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Steele then went on to read from the reports of the gentlemen who had acted as examiners. Mr. Wheeler, the Classical Examiner, among other things, stated that the answering of the best men was of surpassing merit, and that of those who stood lowest in the class was positively good. (The Medal in Classics was gained by Mr. Richard Bennett.) The Rev. R. Townsend, F.T.C.D., stated he never had received on any previous occasion superior answering, and that it was fully equal to that of the best man in the freshman class in college. (Mr. Gracey got the Mathematical Medal.) Signor Morani, who had examined in modern languages and literature, stated that the pupils deserved the highest praises, and that their answering had been superior to anything that had as yet been given at the Military and Woolwich competitive examinations. (The Modern Literature Medal was given to Mr. John Harvey.) Mr. Steele then proceeded to distribute the prizes, consisting of handsome books, to the different classes. The following is the list:—

MEDALISTS.

Classical: R. Bennett. Science: Gracey. Modern Literature: Harvey.

Class 1—R. Symes, Jno. Beatty, Leach, Hime, Cooper.

Class 2—F. Denny, J. M'Ivor, Anderson, Algie, Dunlop, Newsam, K. Gamble.

Class 3—(Upper Division).—R. Hamilton, Frederick Carre, W. Crooke, Fetherston, T. Montgomery, C. M'Ivor, G. Richardson, Vigors.

Class 3—(Lower Division)—Gardiner, Maquay, Dobson, J. Gibson, R. Hamilton.

LOWER SCHOOL.

Class 4—Willans, Cochrane, R. Gray, Reilly, Smith.

Class 5—W. Beatty, Lyle, Fenk, Carre, S. Hamilton, F. Steele, W. Bradshaw.

Class 6—W. Montgomery, W. Gunning, Burges.

DRAWING PRIZES.

Dunlop, Rawson, Algie, F. Denny, A. Kelly, C. Jones, S. Gamble, Vandeleur.

IRWIN PRIZES.

Upper School—Harvey. Lower School—Willans.

Mr. Steele said two of the prizes were awarded in a rather peculiar way—viz., by vote of the boys themselves. These prizes are given by the Rev. Henry Irwin, and are awarded, one by the boys of the upper school to whomsoever they deem to be on the whole the best-conducted boy in the school, and the other in like manner by the boys of the lower school. In the upper school this year the prize has been awarded to John R. Harvey, and in the lower school to William Henry Willans. He questioned if the masters themselves could have made a better selection. He was exceedingly sorry that the Rev. Dr. MacIvor was not present. That gentleman had kindly consented to do what is generally considered to be an irksome task to a person of high attainments, and yet which was a task that none but a person of high attainments, could satisfactorily and efficiently perform—to spend two or three days in the examination of the boys of the lower school. If the boys of the upper school distinguish themselves in college, it will probably be taken for granted that they have been well instructed at school; but that test does not exist for trying the boys of the lower school; therefore he regretted much the absence of the gentleman who examined them, and who had said, as could be witnessed, that never in his life had he examined little boys so admirably prepared, and that he would not have believed that boys of that age could have passed such an examination. He (Mr. Steele) knew what the attention bestowed on the boys of the lower school was, and he could conscientiously declare to the chairman and the meeting that the instruction they received was, at the least, fully equal to the best in the upper school.

Dr. Willock, having stated some particulars of certain exhibitions connected with the school, went on to say, that as an ex-Fellow of Trinity College, and an examiner at Portora, he was highly pleased with the answering, not only from the best boys, but from the boys generally—(hear)—and was satisfied that they must have received the best instruction. He knew that when he went to college the attainments of the honourmen in the junior freshman class were far inferior to those of some of the boys who had that day received prizes and honours. (Hear.)

The Chairman then addressed the audience, and said he had accepted most readily the invitation of his friend, Mr. Steele, to witness the distribution of the prizes on that occasion, and he was happy to see so many assembled for the same purpose. He believed that such scenes, though common in England, are rather rare in this country; but he could conceive of nothing calculated to spread more widely, or impress more deeply, a sense of the blessings of education. The boys will value more highly the distinctions they gain when they are bestowed in the presence of their relatives and friends; and he himself hoped that, on some future occasion, he would be privileged to participate again in the pleasure of such a scene. As an old Portora man, he always looked back with affection to that school, and having been placed by Government in the position of a commissioner of education he has had much thought of Portora ever since he became connected with the body. The attention of the board had been directed in the first place to improving the estate, and then to increasing the efficiency of the school. He regretted that Mr. Steele had been induced in his ardour to expend so much of his own means on the school, but he was of opinion that he (Mr. Steele) would find the commissioners not backward to aid him in promoting its progress. (Hear.) He might mention that on the last occasion of the board meeting a very competent judge assured them that there was no establishment in England or Ireland that was in his opinion so well adapted for comfort, and promoting gentlemanly manners in the pupils belonging to it, as Portora. The reports of the examiners that were read that day were remarkable in their testimony to the high state of the school; and they should bear in mind the impartiality that must characterise the conduct of such men. They could not have been more competent, nor, in his opinion, more impartial. Those Irwin prizes that had been referred to did, in his mind, what was an important thing—that is, gave the boys an interest in each other. It is idle to suppose that one man can be everywhere, and looking into what is going on in different places; but when he has the eyes of the boys with him as a check on each other, it will be like a sort of ubiquity for him. In England this is done by means of the boys of the sixth form, who are employed as prefects or monitors. It cannot be expected that in any number all will, to use a common phrase, turn out trumps; and if there are not enough boys of the advanced form to find among them the necessary number of such monitors, it cannot be done. There cannot be a better way of introducing the desired spirit into the school than by the Irwin prize. Even the most sceptical must now be satisfied that the school is in a most prosperous condition. He (Mr. L.) lives among the university people in Dublin, and nothing can exceed the favourable reports that the Fellows, especially Professor Ingram, give of the Portora pupils. The exhibitions are given to the boys at college, £50, £30, or £20, either the highest at once, or by advancement, as they merit, up to £50. He trusts that those who are now going forward from Portora to college will succeed equally with those who have preceded them; but it is plain that they are entering into an arduous struggle, and should they come short he would not have them despond. The late Dr. Arnold said to a Rugby pupil who had been disappointed, that he attached as much value to university honors as was reasonable; but it would be a great evil if the value of three years' reading were supposed to depend on the result of one examination, which might be affected by many circumstances—that it was the *exertion* which did honour to the school. The first question he (Mr. Lyle) had asked on his arrival the previous evening was, who was the young man who had obtained the scholarship in his freshman year? and Mr. Steele immediately introduced Mr. Purser, who happened to be present at the table. They would find on inquiry that any one who graces the bar or the bishops' bench, though he may not have been a senior wrangler, had, nevertheless, taken a high degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. (Cheers.)

Mr. Steele—I will not detain you, sir, or the meeting much longer, but I would like to avail myself of this opportunity of returning you my sincere thanks for the eminent services you have rendered this school, the fruits of which will be reaped as well by my successors as by myself, and the kind manner in which you have spoken of it to-day. The system of prefects, to which you have referred, is, in my opinion, the very best way of training up our boys, and inspiring them with an *esprit de corps* which will make them proud of their school and jealous of its honour. But the Irish schoolmaster has two great difficulties opposed to his carrying out that system. The first is the want of sufficient numbers of advanced boys. It is not every one in the highest form who is qualified for the office. A boy, to be fit for it, must have certain rare qualifications, all of which are necessary to make him an efficient prefect, and the absence of any one of them so far impedes his efficiency. He should be looked up to both in the school and in the playground; he should be endowed with a physique and morale which would enable him to exert an influence and infuse a tone among the boys; and this combination is not to be found among all advanced boys. Where the number of advanced boys is large, as is usual in England, the probability is that there will be a sufficient number found to act as prefects, but in Ireland it is difficult to find them. Another and material difficulty that interferes with the head of an Irish school in carrying out the prefect system is, that there is not that attachment to their school among the boys in Ireland that there is in England; and the cause of this deficiency is manifest. In England no boy is admitted to a public school above the age of 13 or 14 years. The boys of the head class have moved through the lower forms, have grown up under its system, have learned to respect its laws, and are proud of their connection with the glories of its former pupils. But in Ireland in our head class you do not find boys who have been sent to us at 10 or 11. They are sent at 15 or 16. How could you expect such boys to be animated by the spirit of their school? In fact, till the public encourage us to receive no boy over a certain age, we can never expect to create that *esprit de corps* which is so essential to its highest prosperity, and is so common in England. Before concluding, sir, I would wish to remind you and the meeting that while the third university scholarship at the last examination was obtained by Mr. Purser, in his junior freshman year, the first scholarship on that occasion was obtained by Mr. Thomas Brett, in his senior freshman year, who had been our Classical Medalist this time two years ago.

The pupils of the school, who were chosen for the purpose, then proceeded with the recitation of several dramatic scenes, according to the following programme, which was [illegible] followed [illegible]:—

Scene from "Gowrie" (Rev. J. White).—Gowrie, S. Gamble; King James V., K. Gamble.

"Adelphi," Act v., scenes 3, 5, 6, 7—Terence—Demea, Vigors; Micio, Fetherston; [illegible]; Syrus, Geta (slaves), Maquay and Boyd.

"Much Ado About Nothing," Act iii. scene 3, and Act iv. scene 2—Dogberry, Willans; Verges, Julien; [illegible], Reilly; Conrade, Jameson; Borachio, J. Bennett; Watchmen—Beresford, H. Richardson, S. Hamilton, Cochrane.

Scene from "Œdipus Rex" (Sophocles)—Œdipus, Anderson; Creon, Rawson.

"William Tell," Act i., scene 2, &c. (Schiller)—William Tell, Harvey; Gessler, James MacIvor; Rosselmann, E. Rennick; Walter Furst, M'Clintock; Tell's son, Vigors; Harras, Osborne; the Crier, B. Johnston; Lentheld, Dunlop; Soldiers and Swiss.

"Bourgeois Gentilhomme," Act i., scene 2, &c. (Moliere)—M. Jourdain, F. Denny; Music Master, Harvey; Dancing Master, Maquay; Philosopher, Hutton; Fencing Master, Rennick; Madame Jourdain, Vigors; Mademoiselle Nicole, R. Hamilton.

We do not choose to pass any opinion on the manner in which the young gentlemen named acquitted themselves, further than to say that we more than once paid our money to see worse performers, and that we seldom enjoyed the best more highly. But we must name Mr. Denny, who acted Moliere's citizen gent with a spirit that would shame many veterans; Mr. Hutton, who admirably sustained the part of the Philosopher; and Master Vigors, a darling little fellow, who seems to have the very spirit of an actor. His last appearance, when, as the citizen's wife, he flourished in crinoline, was a masterpiece of comicality—perhaps simple nature rather than acting.

The whole performance of the pupils, and the proceedings of the day generally, were highly interesting and satisfactory, and must tend largely to promote that spirit of the school which Mr. Steele justly regards as so desirable.

THE SAYERS AND HEENAN EXHIBITION.

This extraordinary exhibition, which has engrossed the thoughts and occupied the hours of every bully, sot, *roue*, and "fast man," in the metropolis for several days past, came off yesterday, in the Rotundo Gardens. The so-called champions arrived lately in this city, and put up at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Sackville-street, which ever since has been besieged by the class above alluded to. From an early hour on yesterday morning until the middle of the day a mob was standing on the flags and in the street, opposite the aforesaid hotel, each individual who composed it straining his eyes and cocking his ear at every movement to catch a glimpse of the "distinguished visitors," or to hear some idle and groundless rumour respecting them. Long before two o'clock, the hour appointed for the exhibition, a large crowd was collected in Cavendish-row, where the entrance for the present occasion was situated, and the greatest anxiety was manifested there to obtain a speedy admission. There were two prices—one shilling, and two shillings and sixpence to the reserved seats; those occupying the latter, of course, having the best view. A small platform was erected upon the high ground immediately behind the hospital, while it was the very spot which ought not to have been selected had the manager or managers, whoever they were, consulted the convenience of the public, for only those who occupied the first or second row, and who momentarily expected to be cut in two by pressure against the rope, could possibly have a full view of the "champions." The ground which should have been selected was the low part, surrounded by high banks, and which, if selected, would have accommodated, and with satisfaction, twenty thousand people at least. A large multitude was stationed around the platform in question, at each end of which was stretched across a piece of canvas, for what purpose few present could divine. In the low ground was a tent, which from the superscription had been erected, it may be presumed at no small expense and trouble, by one Tom Johnston, and where refreshments of the most ardent kind were dealt out liberally at something more than the city prices. The windows at the rear of the hospital were crowded with persons, mostly females and pupils, connected with the institution, as nurses or the like, while the balcony and the lower portion of the roof of the building connected with the Rotundo were occupied with men of every age. Every lamp-post, too, in the immediate vicinity of the platform bore a cluster of raggamuffins, who, at the imminent danger of their lives, scrambled and fought to gain the highest position, and at the extreme end of the platform near the Rotundo was stationed one of the very worst of those German bands which make the loudest noise in our streets, and are noted for murdering our finest and most familiar airs. The assembly, judging from what certain public buildings in the city are capable of accommodating, probably consisted of five thousand persons, and was made up principally of well-dressed idlers—"men about town"—men who had no proper avocation or business to attend, and who, having a few shillings to spend, thought they might as profitably expend it by getting admission to the gardens, and getting a drain or two in Tom Johnston's tent, as in any other way. But there were very few of the middle class or business people, properly speaking, present, or of the hard-working mechanics. These people very properly stayed away, and attended to their business. It was also most gratifying to observe that very few women were present—probably not more than a dozen altogether, and they obviously of the lowest class, who frequent every place of public resort, and who are respected nowhere. Among the crowd, however, were to be seen—and probably this was the most ridiculous feature of the scene—not a few beardless mannikins, who were constantly chatting about the respective merits of the champions, as if they were themselves possessed of the highest degree of physical strength, though the box of an ordinary man would at once have knocked them into the Land of Nod. Although two o'clock was the hour appointed for "the personages" to make their appearance before the anxious and excited audience, it was long after that hour before one could get a peep at them. At about half-past two a cry was raised by those gentlemen perched upon the lamp posts, and who had the best opportunity of seeing what was about to come on, "Oh! there he is, with the hat on;" but no one except those in the immediate vicinity of the individual in question could tell who was meant, for every one present, except the few unfortunate women, had hats on. A rush, however, was made at the time from the back door of the Rotundo, and a large crowd was seen to move from that direction towards the centre of the gardens, where Tom Johnston's tent was situated. On going over to the crowd and making inquiries, our reporter was informed that Tom Sayers was in the middle of it, and that he and a few friends were going to "wet their whistles" before the performances began. The party accordingly entered the tent, and having remained a few minutes there, emerged therefrom again, and made their way towards the platform, but at the opposite side "Tom" was so closely hemmed in that it was with difficulty he could get on. The multitude crowded around him, and impeded him at every moment. He was at this time dressed in a blue frock coat, dark trousers, and black hat. He was smoking a cigar, and looked very "muzzy," just as if he had taken numerous glasses of grog, and they made not even half-and-half. Many of the crowd cheered, and some took off their hats and bowed reverentially before the "conquering hero;" while others narrowly scanned him with a leering and humiliated countenance, as much as to say, "Is this the chap we have paid our shilling to see?" Tom, however, finally got away from the crowd, and entered the building. Shortly after acrobats made their appearance upon the platform, and performed several feats with great skill and dexterity, and much to the admiration of the crowd. But the people went to see "the champions," and not the acrobats, however clever they might be. At last, about three o'clock, and when the expectation of the assembly was fairly tired out, Sayers and Heenan ascended the platform and were greeted with cheers. Sayers appeared in the costume above described, and Heenan in black clothes, fashionably made. As the public are already familiar with these characters, from the descriptions which have been given of them, it is unnecessary to say more here than that Sayers is a man of middle height, tightly and compactly made, of a very swarthy complexion, full, round face, no whiskers and of a dull, dogged, sottish, and most unintellectual look—the very look of one whose only business in life was to give punishment, and receive it willingly. Heenan is in every respect a more respectable looking and commanding man. He is some inches taller than Sayers; wears a moustache; has a large, full, manly, and not unintellectual countenance, and, were his character or antecedents unknown to the observer, might pass for any member of the middle class. At this stage of the proceedings they merely stood on the platform, dressed as they were, facing the crowd at different points, and exhibiting their silver belts, of which we have all heard so much, and which have already been minutely described. After remaining a few moments on the platform, they went away, and the acrobats made their appearance again, and, at the conclusion of their performances, the "champions" again came upon the stage in fighting costume—that is to say, in shirt and breeches. Sayers now wore a check shirt with a full long sleeve, so that his arm could not be well judged of. Heenan, on the contrary, appeared with a tight shirt, closely fitting his body, and without sleeves, so that his bare arms could be perfectly seen. Heenan has, certainly, a good arm, and it shows well when in muscular action; yet it may be questioned whether his arm, in the eye of a physiologist, or of one who knows what the proportions of the human frame should be, is what it ought to be. He is, undoubtedly, a good specimen of a man, in the ordinary sense of the word; but he has, at a glance, the fault of nearly all Americans—he is not sufficiently developed. He is too tall for his bone and muscle and weight, and is too slight from the hips down. Sayers is a differently built man, more tight, more compact, more rounded, and, as far as could be judged from the present opportunity, a better-proportioned man. But he has neither the height, nor weight, nor strength to assume his present position. He is nothing more than "a tight lump of a man," and should never have presumed to think of wearing the belt for the United Kingdom, nor for any portion of the globe the climate of which allows the full development of the human frame. The simple truth is—and it must have struck every man present who had ever travelled through the United Kingdom and the United States—that these two men do not, by any means, represent the manhood of the two countries, and that idea should be at once scouted and for ever. There is not a county in England in which there might not be found one hundred far finer men than Sayers, nor a county in the Western States of America in which there might not be found, one hundred much finer men than Heenan. Nay, we will go further, and say, that there may be found at the present moment in the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and in the Regiments of the Line, scores of men in every way physically superior to these two men, and who, if they had submitted to the same professional training to which Sayers and Heenan have been submitted, and under the influence of which they have appeared before us, would demolish them. In a word, it is supremely ridiculous to suppose that Sayers is physically a representative of the first-class Irishmen, Englishmen, or Scotchmen, without enumerating the several Irishmen who have contended for the belt. We will only say that, as a man, he is a mere pigmy to "Simon Byrne," the celebrated pugilist, a native of this city, and who fought with the ablest men that England could produce. And, as for Heenan, he by no means represents the best man who may be met with in the rural districts of the Northern States of America. Well, so much for the "champions." When they appeared for the second time upon the platform, they sparred for about a quarter of an hour with gloves, and afforded much amusement. Whether Tom had taken too much grog, or that he did not care about displaying his tact before a Dublin audience, we do not know; but he appeared to be less smart than Heenan, and got more slaps than he gave. The sparring match concluded the performance, which by no means answered the expectations of the spectators, as evidently appeared from the rush which they made from the ground as soon as the "champions" left the platform. In concluding this notice of an exhibition which is fortunately novel amongst us, it may be well to add that the seldomer they occur the better. They tend to no good, for the development of natural strength can be well carried out without resorting to such courses as those pursued by the brutal and mercenary pugilist, whose profession, like that of the gladiator of old, only hardens or destroys the sensibilities, and degrades the manhood of the individual to satisfy the caprice, the curiosity, or the ferocious passions of the multitude.

Melancholy Loss of Life at Charlestown.—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have now to narrate the story of an accident by which five lives were lost, on Thursday, in sight of the Regatta. About three o'clock on that afternoon, a party, consisting of four young men and four young women, having hired a small boat, left Charlestown in charge of William Dick, an old seaman, between 70 and 80 years of age, with the intention of crossing to Hopeton. Like a large proportion of the craft that has this week been engaged by pleasure parties, Mr. Hoggan's boat was utterly unseaworthy, and, we believe, was known in Charlestown by the rather ominous name of "The Coffin." We have been assured by experienced seamen that four or five were all that, even though her timbers had been of the strongest, she could have safely carried. On Thursday, however, she had double that number on board. Almost immediately after she left the shore, it began to blow a strong western breeze, the boat, which had not more than six inches of a side, in consequence shipping considerable water. In this condition the unhappy company reached a point mid-way between Dhu Craig and her Majesty's ship Diadem, the westernmost ship on the lee of the fleet. Here they were caught in the jabble of the cross currents, and matters became desperate—partly from the overcrowding of the boat, and partly from having no sail to work her. From the smallness of the boat, and from the fact that all eyes were concentrated upon the racing, the danger was for a time unperceived. But the commander of the sloop Peggy M'Laren, Charlestown, Captain Izett, having descried the peril, with the most praiseworthy promptitude hastened to the rescue, contemplating the taking her in tow. Scarcely, however, had he seen her critical position ere the boat went down some 200 yards to the leeward of his sloop. One of the sloop's boats was instantly lowered, and, at the word of the captain, three picked men of his crew at once made all haste with her to the scene of the disaster. On reaching it they found that the boat had gone down instantaneously, as, with the exception of the oars, to which some of the unhappy pleasure-seekers were clinging, not a vestige of it appeared. Almost simultaneously with its small boat, the sloop was on the scene. Ropes and boathooks were at once got ready, and every exertion made by the intrepid captain and his humane and brave crew. The result of these exertions were, we are happy to say, successful in saving four lives—an Anster boat passing at the time picking up a fifth, a young woman named Crighton, but who, unfortunately, died within half an hour of being brought ashore at Capernaum pier. Of the five drowned, some went down at once, and others, failing to catch the ropes flung to them, perished in sight of succour. So soon as Captain Izett got the survivors of the "Coffin" on board his sloop, no time was lost in applying all those restoratives which the active and skilful seaman knows to administer in such emergencies, and we are glad to learn that all of them are now recovering. The names of the drowned are—William Dick, seaman, well known in Charlestown and Limekilns for the last sixty years—a child of the ocean, and familiar with many a shore—he has at last perished within sight of his own home; James Hutton, brickmaker; Margaret Addison; the girl Crighton, already mentioned; and a girl named Allen, cousin of Ann Allen, one of the survivors. It is deeply to be regretted that the girl Crighton was not, in common with her companions in misfortune, at once put on board the Peggy M'Laren, where she would have had a chance of life. She was a vigorous, healthy young woman, and died, as we understand, solely because medical aid was not more promptly secured. We cannot close this brief but sad narrative without again calling attention to the intrepidity of Captain Izett and his crew. We think that the activity and zeal he has displayed ought at least to be rewarded by the medal of the Royal Humane Society. We should hope that there will not be wanting some one who shall bring the good offices of the gallant captain under notice in the proper quarter.—*Dunfermline Press.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Absolutely Light, and Patent Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
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22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, [illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 15, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. [illegible]
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Bernard—At Dundrum, on the 13th of June, the wife of Doctor Bernard, of a daughter.

Cox—June 13, at Southsea, the wife of Captain Edmund Cox, Royal Marine Artillery, of a son.

Dancer—June 22, at Bath, Royal Crescent, Lady Dancer, of a daughter.

Finny—On the 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. T. H. C. Finny, of a daughter.

Griffin—On the 7th June, at Ballinrobe, the wife of John Griffin, Esq., of a son.

Morison—At Callander, on the 16th instant, the wife of James Morison, Esq., Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, of a son.

Staveley—June 22, Queenstown, the wife of R. B. Staveley, Esq., Glenduff Castle, county of Limerick, of a son.

Wilkinson—June 13, at the Staff College, Sandhurst, the wife of Captain Henry I. Wilkinson, 9th Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

Callanan—June 22, [illegible]

Knox—May 14, [illegible] Knox, Esq., Madras Civil Service, [illegible] county of Donegal.

Lloyd—At his residence, The Grove, Haverfordwest, of disease of the heart, Rear-Admiral George Lloyd, in his 68th year, deeply regretted.

Maude—At Barbadoes, on the 12th ultimo, after a few days' illness, William Fisher Maude, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General of her Majesty's Forces.

Quilton—June 24, at Leinster-road, Edward Quilton, Esq., aged seventy years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 26.

Morning Tide, 3-35. Evening Tide, 4-35.

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